THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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Constitution and Sun.

ATLANTA, MAY 10, 1874.

ATLANTA BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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al. CANSLER, NO 9 IVY STREET.

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THOMPSON'S, JAMES BLOCK.

GENERAL STATE NEWS.

GRIFFIN.

Colonel Peeples lectured the citizens of Griffin on the subject of temperance last night.——The roads in Meriwether county are described as being in a most wretched condition, the country saturated with water, the farms flooded, and the planters despondent.—*News.*

CARROLLTON.

The copper mine excitement, which was recently inaguratedin Carrollton, still continues with unabated excitement. Several wagons of ore passed through the town last week on their way to the station. The newly discovered mine is twenty-eight miles from the county line.——A public debate was held last Saturday night to whether it was best for the South to encourage agriculture of manufactories, and much fine rhetoric was wasted. A large audience was present and both sides won.——A woman living in Heard county astonished herself and family by giving birth to a child having two heads and three legs It is preserved in a glass jar and several side show agents are negotiating for its purchase.——A Heard county hen, after several weeks of indefatigable labor, hatched a four legged chicken and was so disgusted at the result of her efforts, that last Wednesday she went and drowned herself.—*Times.*

ELBERTON.

The contract for the grading of the Air-Line Railroad has been given out. The services of a chief engineer have been secured, and the work will be commenced in a few days and prosecuted with vigor.——Five thousand darkeys visited Elberton last Friday to see the hanging. Before the execution came off the spectators were agreeably and appreciately entertained by gymnastic, tumbling and tight rope exhibitions, and a five cent collection taken up.—*Gazette.*

DAHLONEGA.

The college exercises were resumed on Monday upon the return of the teachers from Macon.——The bridge across Hightower Creek has been completed. It opens out a good section of trade which has heretofore been partly cut off from Dahlonega.—Mr. W. R Crisson has been awarded by Colonel N. H. Haud the job of repiping, opening out the ditches, and moving the old mill site of the Haud Gold Mining Company.—*Mountain Signal.*

WASHINGTON.

The May day festival, given by the pupils of the Female Seminary under the management of Mrs. Fisher, took place last Friday evening. The hall was crowded, and for once in their lives the Washington small boys behaved decently.——A fight between a temperance man and a whisky drinker enlivened Washington last Tuesday. The whisky advocate was badly damaged.——Sunday night's tornado did considerable damage in a portion of the town.—*Gazette.*

BARNESVILLE.

There is a fine prospect in this section for a large crop of both peaches and apples ——The editor of the Gazette has seen the hog that remained sixty four days in an old well, and was hauled up in good health. He recommends all planters who are scarce of corn to dig wells for their hogs at once.——General A. H. Colquitt addressed a large crowd at Hollonville last Saturday upon the subject of Agriculture.—*Gazette.*

TALBOTTON.

Fishing is consuming nearly all the time, and much of the attention of the young people of this town.——Last Friday the annual Sunday School celebration came off. It drew a tremendous crowd, and the day was about equally divided up into speaking, courting, and eating.—*Standard.*

SAVANNAH.

A negro woman and her husband made a murderous assault upon a colored man named Ben Connoly Thursday evening and cut him so badly as to expose his heart. They were jailed to await his injuries, which are considered fatal.——Mrs. Westmoreland lectures in Savannah on the 18th instant.—*Advertiser and Republican.*

PERRY.

During the storm last Sunday evening Ellison Porter, colored, generally known here by the name of Ellison Davis, was killed by a stroke of lightning near Smyrna church six miles north of Perry. It was about four o'clock and the church had just been dismissed. There were many negroes near by, but none were injured except Ellison, though many were stunned more or less. The clap that caused his death was heard distinctly at this place. No break or bruise was found on his body, and he did not move after being struck. Barney Schilling, of Perry, received a letter the other day from Norfolk stating that tickets held by him and a club in Perry had drawn prizes to the amount of $75,000 in the Masonic Lottery. *Home Journal.*

HYMENEAL.

In Hart County, on the 30th inst., Mr. Ludlow P. Agnew to Miss Samantha Puritt.

In Stillesboro, on Thursday evening, April 30th, Mr. Joseph K Roman to Miss Sallie W. Cunyas.

At the residence of the bride's father, May 3d, Mr. John D. Wimpee to Miss Alice Washington, all of Floyd county.

In Athens, Ga., on the 30th inst., Capt. A. T. Luckie to Miss Lizzie Alexander.

Mrs. Catherine L. Mathews, widow of Lieutenant William Mathews, of the war of 1812, died suddenly in Jefferson county, on the 16th ultimo, aged 80 years.

DEATHS.

Mr. James T. Wilkinson, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Macon, died suddenly at the Lanier House at three o'clock Thursday morning.

John A. Cochran Esq., of Upson County died last Saturday.

Marcus J. Smith of Barnesville died last Monday evening, aged 24 years.

One writer says: "The word Grange is Roman by birth, English by association, and American by adoption. It signified a farm-farm where tithes and rents due religious houses were kept."

WAR BEGUN.

THE WIRES CUT AND BLOOD SHED.

ARKANSAS THE SEAT OF CIVIL WAR

THE PEACE COMMISSION IN THE METHODIST CONFERENCE

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION IN TEXAS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

LITTLE ROCK, May 9.—The Brookites captured the steamer Hatter. Frank Simmons killed Captain Sam Houston John Myers, the pilot was morially wounded.

LITTLE ROCK, May 9.—The railroads have been interrupted to stop recruits.

Four Brookites (negroes) were killed yesterday.

The Baxterites are confident of a quorum in both Houses on Monday.

MEMPHIS, May 9.—At nine o'clock and five minutes this morning the Little Rock wires went down, and it is impossible to communicate with the city either direct or by way of St. Louis or New Orleans At last accounts a fight was going on, and the supposition is that the lines all have been cut or the telegraph office seized to-day.

Houston, who was killed yesterday, was formerly Supervising Inspector of steamboats at this port.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Senate—No session to-day.

HOUSE.—Engaged in debate.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—There was a sensation in the proceedings of the General Conference to day in the reception of the Commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church, North. Rev. A. S. Hunt, D. D; Rev. C. H. Fowler and General B. Fisk compose the commission.

JEFFERON, TEXAS, May 9.—James P. Boyce of Louisville, presides over the Baptist Convention. Dr. Burrows of Richmond, Jones of Nashville, Crane of Texas and DeVotee of Georgia, vice-Presidents. Three hundred delegates present.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Pennsylvania met the Ethiopia with a broken shaft, and took off the passengers. The Ethiopia proceeded under sail.

MADRID, May 9.—In replying to the address, Marshal Serrano says he desires weeks of delay to deliberate on the political crisis before constructing a Cabinet.

MADRID, May 9.—A despatch from Bilbao says Gen. Conchas' troops are throwing up fortifications. Don Carlos and Gen. Elio are reported to be at Durango, 13 miles southeast of Bilbao.

NASHVILLE, May 9.—Ten thousand persons witnessed the hanging of Bill Kelly.

A passing train frightened a horse and stampeded about two thousand people. Several were hurt.

LONDON, May 9.—Steamer Seward from Savannah is at Navada port, with her cargo damaged by sea water.

A letter from Havana dated April 29th says that Frederick Dockray was taken from New Vitas on the 24th of April and transferred to prison in Peurto Principe, no doubt for securities sake, as the Cubans have been so near New Vitas as to render the capture not improbable. Nothing new has up to the present been made known regarding his case.

LONDON, May 9.—The Times' special from Madrid says: Marshal Serrano has declared he will not solve the political crisis before the expiration of eight days, meanwhile he will study the question.

STUTTGART, May 9.—The Emperor of Russia, who has been in this city since the 6th instant, having come hither to be present at the marriage of the Grand Duchess, will depart hence on Monday next for England

FARM AND GRANGE.

An Oregon Patron tells the public that he took the fourth degree at a certain time and place, and adds: "I have felt better ever since; my clothes hang better, and look like there was some one in them. I would like to take fourteen more fourth degrees."

As to the manifest dislike to ceremonies, those who are the most inclined to do away with the ritual are not the best patrons. Broken-down politicians, who are more anxious to ride over the shoulders of the order into some office, are very much afraid of ceremonies, and express themselves as desirous that the organization become a political one. This is not the sentiment of the Patrons as a class.

Our granges need the soul-enlivening influence of music, and each grange should have a good instrument and an efficient performer. Every order should have music as a part of its ceremonial, and our granges need music to make them more especially objects of interest. We say to the farmer, "Come and join our grange." His reply is, "Tell me what the grange business amounts to, and what are its principal attractions?" We tell him, and we also inform him how very interesting our grange meetings are, and perhaps we mention some of the most interesting features on these occasions; but why is it that we never mention music? In our opinion music is essential in every grange, and vocal music is always obtainable, while with a little effort instrumental music may also be procured. Patrons, do not neglect to secure its ennobling and enlivening influence. "Elma," in Granger and Advocate, Lansing, Michigan.

FROM THE GRANGE OUTLOOK.

Concerning the co-operative store system, we would say, go slow. Proceed cautiously and measure every inch of the ground. Consider well before investing any means, what probable disposition will be made of them. Suitable buildings must be had, and they cost money. Clerks must be had, and they may not be incompetent, but dishonest. The business must have attention, but have the farmers the time to look after it? Would it not be better for them to have as little to do, to complicate themselves to the smallest extent possible, with these outside matters and give more of their attention to their farms? These are questions that must be weighed and thoroughly weighed before embarking upon an untried sea. We confess he have doubts, very serious doubts, as to the good sense of farmers engaging in the business of co-operative stores.

SHEEP RAISING IN MONROE COUNTY.

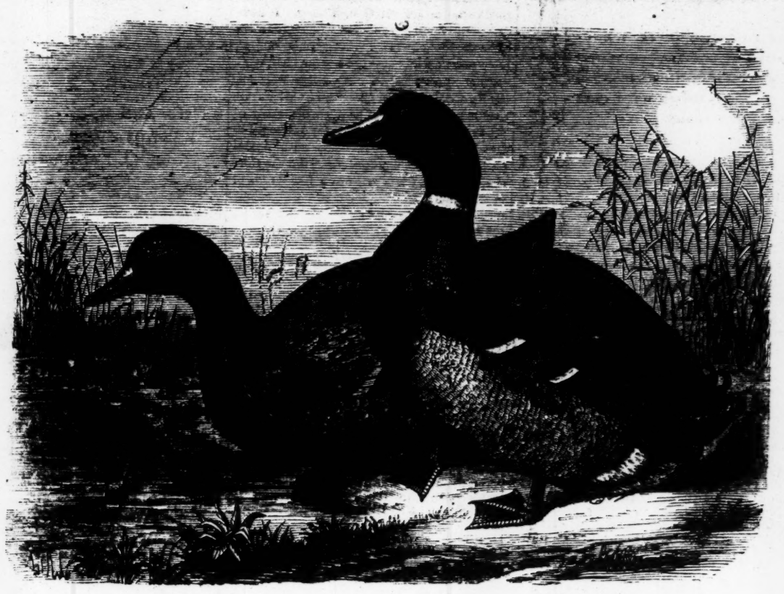
As the results of actual experience speak much more forcibly to the minds of men than the best arranged theories, we have concluded to turn ourself into an experience meeting and tell what we know of sheep raising in this county. If every farmer of the county, who lives upon his own farm, had a small flock of sheep that were well cared for, not many years would elapse before all mania for cotton would be abandoned. But let us return to our mutton. In the winter of 1869-70, we bought from Mr. Wilder nine ewes and a ram, for which we paid $25. The account with that flock today stands thus:

	Cr.
By wool sold to Eagle & Phœnix Factory, 18?2, the shearing of three years	$63 88
By interest on same three years.	13 76
By mutton sold 1870	3 25
By mutton sold 1871	16 25
By mutton sold 1872	20 00
By wool crop of 1873, sold to Messrs Bernd Bros. of Macon	35 60
By mutton sold in 1873	35 00
By wool crop of this year	48 00
By sheep on hand, 55 at 3½ apiece	137 50
By one thoroughbred ram	25 00
	$408 16

	Dr
To cost of first sheep	$25 00
To interest 4 years at 10 per cent	10 00
To care and feed of 70, 71, 72 and 73	70 00
To one merino ram bought of Mr. Peters, of Atlanta.	25 00
	$130 000

Here is a profit of nearly 300 per cent. The sheep are run on a pasture of 300 acres part of which is set in bermuda grass. They receive no attention except in the coldest months of winter, when they are fed on cotton seed and corn, and a little hay. A lump of rock salt is place in the grove, and every night they come up and lie around it. We have belled every fourth sheep in the flock, and have never lost one by dogs, although every darkey in the neighborhood is the owner of a snarling cur.—*Rome Courier.*

THE ROUEN DUCK.



From the Catalogue of R. H. Knapp, Forest Lawn Poultry Yard, Atlanta, Ga

THE OVERFLOW.

Approximate Estimate of the Loss it has Caused.

[New Orleans Times.]

After the dread battle comes the fearful reckoning. It is then we attain an appreciable idea of the extent of our loss. Although it can scarcely be said the floods have began to abate, still their destructive paths are now seen, and we begin to see the ravages inflicted upon our unfortunate and suffering people. War has its hardships it is true; and to individuals it often brings the direst distress and suffering, yet philosophers and statesmen allege that in the great after progress and development of civilization, the rending of fossilated prejudices and obsolete customs which operate to manacle the links of progress, there is secured some compensation. But in a

WAR WITH THE ELEMENTS

there is no after compensation. All is wreck, ruin and waste which marks the path of such dread monsters. Not until there has been a complete subsidence of the waters, can there be a full measurement of the damages sustained, but a survey of the vast plane of water, which stretches from the border of Arkansas to the Gulf, with an average width of say fifty miles, we may at least approximately estimate the calamity. Predicating our estimates on the best lights now before us, the loss, direct and consequential, to the people of this State must largely exceed

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

When the flood shall have entirely passed away, and absolute facts are ascertained, the estimate stated may be largely increased, but cannot be diminished, and not until then will it be possible to determine what the individual suffering has been.

The area now under water is variously estimated at from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 acres. The estimates of damage must include the labor previously expended in the crops, the loss of fences, cattle, mules, poultry, and every variety and kind of chattel property, houses, damaged machinery, stores of food and clothing, loss of prospective crops, also the prospective damages for a season of unemployed time until the sufferers can again find remunerative employment, the time, labor and expense of restoring the wasted lands, fences and habitations. Involved in all these estimates is a population fairly estimated at

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND,

without considering the large commercial interests of New Orleans, which are to be affected by the overflow, not only for the present year, but until these damages can be repaired.

We have desired to be reasonable in these calculations and to found them on ascertained and appreciable facts, for in that way only will they have any value in the public mind. Suppose we begin with the loss of the

COTTON CROP.

In making these estimates concerning cotton, we consider the entire product of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi. Should the flood subside by the middle of the present month, there would yet be time to obtain some recompense for the loss in this crop; but it is well known that late planting of cotton is never safe for any yield, and can not be counted on under the most favorable circumstances for more than half a crop. Well informed planters, and good judges, with whom we have conversed, consider that there will be a loss of 250,000 bales of cotton on the crop of this year, even under the most favorable circumstances. Should the overflow continue longer than the 15th instant, the loss will be largely enhanced, and exceed 300,000 bales.

THE SUGAR LOSS.

The loss in this commodity is almost total and absolute, not only for the present year, but will attend that industry for two more years besides the present. Cane cannot be brought to a productive capacity under three years, and its restoration will only be accomplished gradually. It will be fair to count in the loss not only for the present year but the consequential loss of succeeding years. The loss on this year's crop is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 hogsheads, but we are persuaded that the former figures, 30,000 hogsheads, is within the margin of certainty. That would be $3,000,000. Next year 20,000 hogsheads, $2,000,000, and the year following that 10,000 hogsheads, or $1,000,000. The sugar loss then, directly and consequential, must be set down at $6,000,000.

THE RICE CROP.

Some overstrong estimates have been made of the loss in this crop, and we have endeavored to reach indisputable conclusions. The rice crop of the State is written down in the statistics at 52,206 barrels of two hundred and thirty pounds each. The producing parishes are: St. James 435 barrels, not overflowed; St. John 1,250 barrels, one-quarter overflowed, loss 315 barrels; St. Charles 5,402 barrels, loss one-fourth or 1350 barrels; Jefferson 308 barrels, not overflowed; Orleans 12 barrels, not overflowed; St. Bernard 117 barrels, not overflowed; Plaquemines 30,254 barrels, loss one-third or 10,085 barrels; Terrebonne 11,741, loss four-fifths or 9312 barrels; Lafourche 1,224 barrels, loss two-thirds or 816 barrels; Vermilion 834 barrels, not overflowed; Lafayette 579 barrels, not overflowed. We have here a certain loss of 5,031,940 pounds, which, estimated at 6½c, aggregates $311,996.

THE TOBACCO CROP.

There may be some loss in the crop of tobacco, but diligent inquiry has failed to discover that it is material. The crop, at best, is not large in this State. A full estimate of the loss, and we are without facts to justify it, would be $100,000.

This brings us to the consideration of the most difficult part of this subject, the loss of

CHATTEL PROPERTY,

such as cattle, mules, hogs, poultry, farming tools, fences, etc. Necessarily we are much at sea here, and however objectionable it may be to present estimates with no better foundation than guessing, it is for the present all that is allowed us. The population, as above stated, involved in the overflow, is about 120,000 people, white and black, requiring from one to two thousand teams to work

large and small. The question is how much has such plantations lost by the flood in cattle, mules, fences and other chattle interest? It cannot be less than $100 to each place, and there are many persons who would unhesitatingly write it down at $300 each place, and yet others who would with as little hesitation estimate the loss at double that amount. We prefer to take a moderate view and calculate from the basis of six thousand at $200 each, which would give a loss of $1,200,000.

TEXAS.

Its Coming State Fair—The Halls and Grounds.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 24, 1874.

Editors Constitution: The Fifth Annual State Fair commences in this city on the 19th of May, and will last for four days. On my arrival here, Saturday evening, by invitation of Col. W. J. Hutchins, President of the Association, I drove out to and over the grounds They far exceeded my expectations, and charmed me greatly.

The fair grounds are located in the outskirts of the city, about one and a half miles from the business centre and Court-house The grand entrance is at the east end of the grounds, fronting on Main street, and gives access through a beautiful triple gateway Upon one side is situated a neat building, used as the residence and office of the gate keeper and superintendent of the grounds The broad carriage-way is composed of shells and gravel, over which a vehicle runs as smoothly as on a paved floor.

On the inside of the enclosure, which embraces some eighty acres of level land, and on the right or north side stands the

POWER HALL.

This is a building 50x100 feet in dimensions, having an "L" of 25x40 feet attached. In this building we have the steam engines, which move the various machinery put on exhibition. Here are exhibited all farm and shop machinery, such as gins, presses, looms, lathes, drills, etc.

Further on we come to the

THE STABLES AND STOCK-PENS.

These embrace a space some fifteen hundred feet in length and twenty-five in width They are sub-divided into stalls and pens, all capacious and convenient for the care and comfort of stock. During the progress of the Fair these are filled with the finest specimens of the animal products of this great State, from the wild long-horned cattle to the blooded progeny of imported stock.

To the south of Power Hall is the

DIRECTORS' PAGODA.

This is a building of octagonal shape, with a diameter of thirty-five feet, and two stories high. In it are the offices of the officers, Directors, Superintendents, and Committees. It is an exceedingly neat and roomy affair.

To the southwest of the above stands

EXHIBITION HALL,

a building fifty feet wide by one hundred and fifty feet long. It has two wings or transepts, 50 by 50 feet, and the whole building is in the shape of a Roman Cross, with ample capacity for all present demands, since the central or rotunda portion is three stories high.

On to the northwest of this we find

FLORAL HALL,

a building also octagonal in shape, with a diameter of fifty feet. Here during the Fair, we are told the most entrancing of exhibitions is had. All the luxuriant flora of this tropical clime are displayed in the utmost confusion, and the inside is a perfect kaleidoscope of beauty. The air laden with the commingled perfumes of the literal "*mille fleurs*," is cooled by the dancing waters of a handsome fountain.

Westward of this hall of beauty stands the

PRESS PAGODA.

This building is two stories in height, and is twenty-five by twenty-five feet in dimensions. It is given up to the members of the press, to whom the association is only too glad to extend every courtesy. Along with the "Knights of the Faber Lance," we have a telegraph office, connecting the grounds with all the world, and the "Texas Express Company," which takes charge of all papers and correspondence for the press gang, and delivers them free of all charges.

Further on is the

GRAND STAND,

where the assembled thousands may sit and watch the premium stock in the arena upon the one side, or the races over the regular course upon the other. This stand is about three hundred feet in length, with a seating capacity for about twelve hundred persons. Opposite is situated the

JUDGES' STAND,

commanding a fine view of the entire course and provided with all the weighing apparatus, bulletin boards, etc.

THE RACE COURSE

is a clear mile, having been surveyed and constructed under the guidance and eyes of experienced engineers and turfmen. It is a round-cornered triangle, with a splendid "home stretch." It is almost a dead level all the way around, and is kept in such good condition that it rates as a "fast track." Inside of the course a driving track for the public is being made to prevent damage to the regular track by too constant use.

The grounds are undergoing constant ornamentation, and even now magnificent roses are blooming upon the edges of limpid lakelets, and the shrubbery is in the midst of a luxuriant growth.

The coming Fair promises to be the grandest ever held in the State, and to the visitor who sees it for the first time will possess an attraction little less than the realization of some oft-read fairy tale.

The people of this city are delighted with the arrangement for a grand excursion from Atlanta to this place to attend the State Fair. They say come Georgians, come one, come all. I assure you they will meet with a good old fashion reception.

LEVI GAIL.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. Falsenthal, the learned Jewish Rabbi, says that "a drunkard among the Jews is a very rare and a very exceptional person."

The Easter offerings of the Brooklyn churches were $100,000; of Grace Church, New York, (P. E.) $25,000; of St. Paul's church, Rochester, $11,500; of Baltimore, $150,000; of Boston, $60,000; of New Orleans, $45,000; of Chicago, $40,000.

Dr. Curly, the noted Northern Methodist preacher and editor, and one of the loyalest men that ever anathematized a rebel, has been down South recently, and has gone back home with some of his pet theories in a state of utter demolition. For instance, he concludes that the project of mixing whites and blacks in churches at the South is an utter failure. If the negroes predominate the whites stay at home, and if the latter predominate the darkey stays at home

A recent traveler says: "What always impress me more than anything else in Egypt and Palestine has been the entire absence of cheerful and exhilarating music, especially from the children, You never hear them singing in the huts. I never heard a song that deserves the name in the houses or streets of Jerusalem. One heavy burden of voiceless sadness rest over the whole forsaken land. The daughters of music have been brought low. The mirth of the tabret ceaseth, the noise of them that rejoiceth endeth; the joy of the horn is no longer heard."

An analysis of the returns for 1873, published in the Baptist Year Book, furnishes the following approximate estimate of the relative numbers of communicants:

White members South,		716,084
Colored members south,		373,043
	Total,	1,119,127
White members North,		500,000
Colored members North,		14,812
	Total,	514,812
	Grand Total,	1,633,939

—*Religious Herald.*

Henry Ward Beecher, in speaking of the Pope, has the following to say: "I have a great many friends in Rome, the Pope among them. He never came to see me, but I would just as lief go to see him as not He would hardly say I was orthodox, but I really believe he is orthodox. I would ordain him to preach, and I would let him preach here if he asked me. I really believe the old man is a good man, with some cobwebs in his head, but they will be brushed away before long; we all have got them, in some way or another, and whatever there is in him that is pure and true and right makes him my brother."

New York is a wicked city, but pays its preachers well. A list of the salaries of some prominent ministers gives Beecher a salary of fifteen thousand dollars; Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, and Rev. Morgan Dix, of Trinity Church, twelve thousand dollars each; Drs. Morgan, Montgomery, Haight, Hall, Weston, ten thousand each; the Tyngs six thousand each: John Cotton Smith, six thousand; Dr. Cooke, eight thousand, a number of others receive five thousand. The lowest salary paid in the Episcopal Church is one thousand dollars, and the entire salary list amounts to about three hundred thousand dollars. All pastors of Roman Catholic Churches receive eight hundred dollars a year, and assistant pastors seven hundred dollars.

The Rochester (N. Y) Express says: "Lately a trade has been developed among some Rochester shippers about which little is known. It is the trade in dried potatoes. Potatoes are sliced up and dried in much the same manner as dried apples. One firm in this city has on order on hand now for 50,000 pounds of these dried potatoes, as well as for 1,500 bushels of onions, which are dried in much the same manner. They are intended for the navy. A bushel of potatoes dries away to about ten pounds, and a bushel of onions to about six pounds. When ready, they are put into large tin cans, holding about forty pounds each, and sealed up the same as oysters."

Financial and Commercial

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Cotton quiet and strong; uplands 18; Orleans 18 3-8

Cotton sales for future delivery opened as follows: May, 17 7-16a17 1-2; June, 17 11-16 a17 3-4; July, 18 5-32a3-16; August 18 1-2; October 17 3 32.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, irregular and in buyers' favor. Corn dull and drooping. Pork unchanged. Lard heavy; steam 10 1 2a11. Turpentine unchanged. Rosin quiet at $3 65a2 75 for strained. Freights heavy.

Stocks quiet and strong. Money 3. Gold opened at 12 5-8 and closed 12 1-2. Exchange—long $4 88½; short $4 91 1-2. Governments steady. State bonds quiet.

LONDON, May 9.—Eries 32 3-4a33; new 5s 4 1-4. Tallow 38 9d. Sugar, afloat, 24s 9d. Weather fair.

PARIS, May 9.—Rentes 59f 52 1-2c.

LIVERPOOL, May 9, noon—Cotton active and firmer; uplands 8 3-8a8 1-2; Orleans 8 1-2a8 5-8; sales 18,000 bales, including 6,000 for speculation and export; cotton sales to arrive firmer; sales of uplands nothing below good ordinary, shipped in April, 8 1-2; do. deliverable in May, 8 3-8; do. deliverable in July and August 8 5-8; sales of Orleans, nothing below low middlings, deliverable in June or July 8 11-16; sales of Orleans, nothing below low middlings, shipped in April, 8 5-8.

LIVERPOOL, May 9, 2 P. M.—Cotton sales of uplands, nothing below low middlings, deliverable in June or July, 8 9-16; sales of Orleans, nothing below low middlings, shipped in April, 8 5-8.

Breadstuffs quiet Lard 48s 3d. Tallow 38s.

LIVERPOOL, May 9, 3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the the sales to-day 9,500 bales were American; sales of uplands nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in June or July, 8 1-2; do nothing below low middlings, deliverable in May, 8 9-16; sales of Orleans, nothing below low middlings, deliverable in May, 8 9-16.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at 1 10; selling at 1 12. Silver, buying at 1 05; selling at 1 .08

Exchange—Buying at par; selling at 1-4 premium. Bonds and stocks—Georgia 6s 70a75; 7s 84a87; 8s 98a$1. Atlanta city bonds—7s 71a73; 8s 80a83. Augusta 80a89; Georgia Railroad stock, 91a93; Georgia Railroad bonds 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 74a78. Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 90a92. Central Railroad stock 77a80. Rome city 7s 58a63; Savannah 80.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

PRINTS—Wamsutta, 7½; Bedford, 8; Amoskeag, 7½; Green stripes 11 cents. All standard brands 9 1-2c. Garner 8½.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 11; 7-8 9 1 2c.; yarns $1 40; sewing and knitting thread 60c.

Sheeting, etc.—Augusta and Graniteville—3 4 shirtings 7 1-2 per yard; 7-8 shirtings 91-2 per yard; 4-4 sheetings 11 per yard; 7-8 drill 11 1 2 per yard. Alabama and Georgia and Montour goods are a 1-2 cent under the above quotations. Macon Shirting, 7-8, 9c; 4-4, 10 1-2c.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans 75a 85; refined syrups 45a75; Sugar House molasses 50a75 cents in barrels.

NAILS—We quote at $5 for 10ds, and 25c. additional for diminishing grades.

SALT—We quote Virginia $3; Liverpool $3 per sack.

FISH—We quote as follows: Half barrels, Nos. 1 and 2, $8 75, $7 75; in kits Nos 1 and 2 $1 75 No No. 3 in market.

PEPPER—We quote at 28a30.

SPICE—We quote at 18a20.

GINGER—We quote at 16a17.

CRACKERS—5½a7.

SODA—We quote firm; kegs 7½; boxes 9.

RICE—We quote at 9½a10; inferior 8a9.

TEAS—We quote Imperial at $1a1 50; Young Hyson $1 15a1 50; Black 75a$1 25; Gunpowder $1a1 50.

POWDER—Du Pont & Hazard's $7 50; Sycamore Mills $7 50; blasting $5 25; fuse per one hundred feet 65.

SHOT—We quote patent $3 75a2 80; buck $3 15a3 25.

LIQUORS—We quote common rectified whisky per gallon $1; Robertson county $1 25a3; Bourbon $1 25a5 50; corn whisky $1 50a1 75.

BROOMS—We quote at $2 50a4 50 per dozen.

SOAP—We quote at 5a8c per pound, or $3 a4 50 per box.

VINEGAR—Atlanta made commercial 28a 35c; fancy 50a75.

PEAS—Stock $1 10a1 25; white $1 50 per bushel.

BEANS—White $2a2 25 per bushel.

Atlanta Produce Market.

DRIED FRUIT—Rough peaches 6a8; peeled nominal at 12 1-2a18.

POTATOES—Sweet $1 10a$1 25 per bushel. Irish $1 00a$3 00 per barrel; seed $5a $5 50.

FEATHERS—We quote at 75 for prime selections; mixed 60a65.

BEESWAX—25ca26c.

RAGS—Mixed 2 1-2c; cotton 3c.

POULTRY—We quote chickens at 27; good hens 28a30.

EGGS—17 1-2a18 cents.

BUTTER—We quote good country at 25a 30c; Tennessee 25a30.

ONIONS—We quote $2 50a3 00 per bushel

WOOL—Washed 35a40c; unwashed 25

TALLOW 7ca8c.

DRY HIDES—12 1 2a15.

Sundries.

SEEDS—Clover $8 00; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 50a4; blue grass $2 50; herd's grass $2 50 Hungarian millet $3.

COTTON YARNS—We quote at $1 40 per bunch all numbers.

CANDLES—We quote stick candy 14½a16; common fancy 17a25.

TOBACCO—Common sound 42a45; low medium 47a50; medium 53a55; fine 60a70 extra fine 80a$1; Spencer's Calhoun $1 10; Princess twist 85; Brown's Log Cabin $1 00

LEATHER—Sole, hemlock good damaged 25 1-2a28; good 29a33. White oak 40a50 Black upper 40a55.

IRON—Bar iron $4 25 two horse tyer, axes $13 50a14; steel 20a22; shovels, Ames' $15; horse and mule shoes 2a3 1-2; horse shoe nails 20a30.

OIL—Kerosene 28.

MARKET REPORTS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Corn—white 1 10a1 12.
Hams—sugar-cured 14a15.
Wheat—white $1 40a1 60; amber $1 40a 1 55; red $1 25a1 50.
Wheat Bran $1 20a1 25.
Oats—mixed 55.
Rye—$1 25a1 30.
Barley seed—None in market.
Corn meal $1 10a1 12.
Grits $6 25 per barrel.
Flour—Super $6 00a7 00; extra $7 00a8 00; family 8 00a8 75; extra family 9 00a9 75; fancy 10 00a10 75.
Coal—car, 25a40.
Lime—40a50.
Cement—$3 25a3 50.
Bacon—Clear sides 11 1-2; clear rib 11; shoulders 8 8-4a9. Cumberland sides 10a10½
Bulk—Clear sides 10 3-4; clear rib sides 10 1-2; shoulders 8.
Lard—Kegs 12½; cans 12½; tierces 12 1-2. buckets 13.
Sheeting, etc—4-4 brown sheeting 11; 7-8 brown shirting 9 1-2; 3-4 brown shirting 7 1 2
Cotton yarn $1 40.
Coffee—Rio 25 1-2a27 1-2c; LaGuyra none Java 35a37½c.
Sugar—A 11; white, extra C 10½; yellow C 9 3-4a10 1-4; Demerara 11a11 1-2.
Candles—17 per lb.
Hogs—6 cents gross.
Beef Cattle—8 1 2a9
Nails $5.
Soap, per box, $2 75a4 40.
Field peas $1 25.
Molasses—barrels 37; tierces 35; hogsheads 38.
Hay—Timothy 1 40a1 50; clover 1 15a 1 25; millet $1 25a1 50; Tennessee $1a1 20.

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SEWING MACHINE IS THE SIMPLEST AND BEST.

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may7—dtf wed fri&sun

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Country Hollow Ware, Stove Hollow Ware, Ice Cream Freezers, Refrigerators, Toilet Stands, Stamped or Seamless Tin Ware, Home-made Tin Ware, Tinners' Hand-tools and Trimmings, and House Furnishing Goods.

His stock is ample, and all he asks is a fair examination of them, their prices and quality, and he will guarantee satisfaction.

Don't fail to call and see him. Remember the place, No. 69 Whitehall street, sign of Big Dog.

apr26-12tw3m

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88 WHITEHALL STREET.

may3—dlm

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AUGUSTA, GA.

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Those preferring our FFF will always find it a GILT EDGE FANCY, superior to that Fancy Flour on the market.

Our other Grades are also of

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OUR MR. STEWART has recently invented and patented a Machine, which we have in operation, for taking the dark specks and brown dust from our lower grades, causing brighter Flour without increase in price.

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apr14-dtf

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GENERAL TRAVELING AGENTS:

T. M. ACTON. J. W. ANDERSON.

ATLANTA:

Sunday Morning, May 10, 1874.

BREVITIES.

Gold closed in New York at 12⅛@⅛.

Cotton closed in New York at 18½; in Liverpool at 8⅞@8¾.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has but one eye, having lost the other in Crimea.

The Quakers of North Carolina are going to build a $75,000 college near High Point.

A Missouri Judge has decided that a woman is not an "old maid" until she is thirty-five years old.

A manatee or sea-cow has taken up its home in a creek near St. Augustine, which is to be fenced in and the creature exhibited.

The writers of the press are shying jokes at Anna Dickinson's nose, because she had the misfortune to freeze it in Wisconsin, last winter.

The public debt of Virginia is officially stated at $30,478 741 48, and the amount of the so-called West Virginia certificates is $15,289,370 84.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle says that James Marshal, the oldest railroad conductor in the United States, has resigned his position on the Hudson River Railroad.

The Roman newspapers express the belief that the question of the canonization of Jeanne d'Arc is one of the causes of Monseigneur Dupanloup's visit to Rome.

William Webb, of London, offers to put the whole of the Bible, 3,566 480 letters, on a surface of one-eighth of a square inch. He can put the Lord's Prayer into invisible space by the same process.

The Chicago Post and Mail says: The Republican party is now classified by some scoundrel thus:

1. Those who oppose the ve-to.
2. Those who kiss the President's big toe!

The Milwaukee Sentinel thinks the worst feature about the cremation business is that some winter morning, in a fit of philanthropy, your widow's second husband may empty your ashes on the icy pavement for the benefit of pedestrians.

The Prussian Field Marshal, Count Wrangel, recently celebrated his nineteth birthday. He was in capital health and spirits. The Emperor and the Empress, the Princes and the Princesses of the Royal House, and numerous persons of note called upon the nonagenarian to congratulate him in person.

The owner of a popular menagerie says that lions range in value from $1,500 to $4,000; African lions sometimes go higher. They live from eight to twenty years. The next most valuable animal is the Bengal tiger, which lives from fifteen to eighteen years. African elephants range from $800 to $4,000, and live to three score years. Camels and llamas are worth about $1,200, the quagga $2,000, and monkeys from $25 to $1,000.

The Jaffna correspondent of the Ceylon Times writes that with the native population at least the topic of greatest interest at present is the pearl fishery. So far as they are concerned every one is gone or is going to the pearl fishery, taking with them all the money they can scrape together, in the hope of making a good thing of it if not a fortune. Of course all boats of every kind have been long ago engaged to take people to the fishery, and the rates of hire have been proportionately very high, and this has induced the owners of ordinary fishing boats to let out their boats for a trip to the pearl banks.

The Nineteenth Wife of Brigham Young lectured in Washington some ten days ago to an audience composed largely of members of Congress and their families. She electrified them by saying: "I know that you come here to hear me from curiosity. I do not know why there should be anything curious in my being the nineteenth wife of Brigham Young. Polygamy is sanctioned by you in the national councils. While George Q Cannon, of Utah, a polygamist with four wives, sits there, the peer of delegates from the other territories. Congress is responsible for the system which makes a plurality of wives possible in the Mormon country."

The Czar of Russia is to have another marriage in his family. His second son, the Grand Duke Vladimir, the favorite of the Emperor, and generally believed to be the ablest of the Russian princes, has been betrothed to Marie, daughter of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It must be a love match, for the Princess is not rich, nor is her position of any particular importance. Her father, the Grand Duke Frederick, was married three times, and she is the eldest daughter by his first wife. She was born in May, 1854, and her bridegroom is her senior by seven years. The only peculiar feature of this marriage is that the Grand Duke is already twenty seven years of age, a very late period in life for a Russian prince to marry.

Gen. Forrest, late President of the Memphis and Selma Railroad Company, and Mr. Martin Kelly, City Treasurer, of Memphis, have entered into the firewood hauling business. Forty years ago the General hauled tan bark to James Elder, President of De Soto bank, then a great tanner in Holly Springs. The General at that time was barefoot, and hauled enough bark to pay for a pair of shoes. The bark was taken from the sixteenth section (public school land); the oxen used he bought at five dollars each. He made the yoke and bows and borrowed the wagon, and then, having the leather, he made his own shoes. Gen. Forrest is opposed to idleness, and says if wood-hauling was not profitable he would drive a dray or work on the streets.

THE Committee on Revolutionary Claims has reported favorably a bill to refund to the State of Georgia certain moneys expended for the common defense in 1777.

THE Warrenton Clipper finds, by actual count, one hundred and thirty-six personal allusions to Mr. Hill in Mr. Hill's recent paper on the "Hampton Roads Commission."

THE Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company, of New York, is the latest device of the insurance men. It offers to protect from loss the owners of handsome glass-fronts, alike in stores, dwellings, conservatories or wherever else the frail material is found.

YESTERDAY was observed as Memorial Day in Charlotte and generally through North Carolina. The Day has been better kept this year than ever before; and as the years roll on the memory of the honored dead will be sure to grow brighter and brighter. We honor ourselves in honoring the martyred heroes of the Lost Cause.

IN the course of the funeral discourses in the House over the death of the Centennial job, Mr. Dawes asserted that not one dollar of the public debt has been paid during the fiscal year that ends on the thirtieth day of next month, and the Federal Treasury is to-day $30,000,000 behind its obligation. Not a dollar had been or could be paid into the sinking fund during the year, and the government is broken before the world. [illegible] loan was cast overboard [illegible] nobody could gain

Our Candidates.

We present below a list of names that have been mentioned in connection with places on the Democratic ticket. We do not mean to assert that all the gentlemen named are before the people as candidates of their own volition—not by any means—but that their respective friends are insisting upon the consecration of their several talents to their country's service. The list will show that there is no lack of material, even now, although a great many counties remain to be heard from. We may not attain to the round hundred of gubernatorial candidates that is Tennessee's boast, but there are good reasons for believing that a completer list, a fortnight hence, will include a liberal and altogether sufficient number. We give the list in all its incompleteness, believing that it will lengthen as the canvass shortens, and that the people will eventually have a right royal opportunity of exercising their judgment:

FOR GOVERNOR: Thomas Hardeman of Macon; A. H. Colquitt of Kirkwood; Julian Hartridge of Savannah; Herbert Fielder of Cuthbert; John H. James of Atlanta; D. E. Butler of Augusta; Herschel V. Johnson of Jefferson county, and W. A. Huff of Macon.

FOR CONGRESS: *Fifth District.*—George Hillyer, E. F. Hoge, L. J. Glenn, and A. D. Hammond.

Seventh District.—G. N. Lester, L. N. Trammel, J. W. Wofford, W. H. Pelton, and D. S. Printup.

Ninth District.—B. H. Hill, J. B. Estes, and Garnett McMillan. Joshua Hill is to be the Radical candidate in this district.

We have ordered a new dress from New York, and until we get the double supply of type we must be excused from giving a full list of the candidates for Representatives. To say that their name is legion, or that they are in numbers like the sands of the ocean, or those Vallambrosian leaves, does not begin to convey an idea of the situation.

In this connection we feel that we are doing the numerous nominee class a favor by calling their attention to a fashion peculiar to candidates in these days of granges and agricultural movements. It arose in Tennessee, and is thus described by the Jackson Whig and Tribune: It consists of rye, oat and wheat straw hats trimmed with cotton blooms; shirts of homespun, with shuck collars ruffled with potatoe vines and bound with corn tassels; coats manufactured from corn and cotton stalks, cut long with capacious pockets, and fringed around the tail and collar with corn silk and clover blossoms; pants made of pea vines, fastened with cymbling buttons and held up by onion-top suspenders. These suits are so contrived that as the wearer moves along hay seed falls in gentle showers along his path.

The Methodist General Conference

The fifth day's session began with the reception of a memorial from Lorenzo D. Huston remonstrating against the decision of the Baltimore Conference. After a lengthy discussion an appeal was granted. Bishop Keener is to preside over the Appeal Committee, which consists of a member from each Conference. Rev. H. J. Adams and Rev. J. O. A. Clark are the Georgia members of this important Commission.

After the Huston matter had been disposed of, Rev. Lovick Pierce offered three resolutions relative to changes in the discipline. As soon as the resolutions were read, Dr. Pierce advanced to the front of the stage, and spoke in support of them. It often happened, he said, that men were found in the ministry who were good preachers, but who had no administrative ability. It was as much the duty of the Annual Conference to provide good pastors for the people as good preachers. The workings in the Church of God were never known to be, in strict regularity if the preacher in charge was not an efficient administrator. The Methodist discipline must be enforced. If, after sufficient trial, it is ascertained that a man can not be made a suitable pastor it is the duty of the Conference to make him a lay member. Only those men who are warm persuasive preachers and who also possess administrative ability, should be retained in the clerical office. Dr. Pierce's resolutions were referred to the Committee on Itinerancy. Later in the day a complimentary resolution was passed asking the beloved nonagenarian to preach to the Conference during the session.

The only event of general interest in the sixth day's proceedings was the reception of a communication from the delegation commissioned by the Northern Church. The Conference named the evening of the following day for the reception of the fraternal greeting which they were empowered to bring from their Church. In this connection the following figures of membership may be of interest:

Methodist Episcopal Church [North]	1,474 593
Methodist Episcopal Church [South]	676 690
Colored M. E. Church [Southern]	7,000
African Methodist Church [No thern]	205 000
African Methodist Church [Zion]	164 644
Methodist Church	50 024
Methodist Protestant	70,423
Evangelical Association	84,0 0
American Wesleyan	20,250
Free Methodists	5,100
Primitive Methodists	2,0 0
Methodists in the United States	2,826 189
British Wesleyan Church	5 0,287
Primitive Methodists	181 4 4
United Methodist Free Church	75,131
Methodist New Connection	34 767
Bible Christians [not Campbells]	28 418
Methodist E Church in Canada	91 555
Total Methodists	3,828 795

And yet John Wesley did not organize a Methodist class until 1739.

Arkansas.

The midnight telegraph brings no additional news to that received at noon yesterday indicating bloody work between the contending parties in Arkansas. This may be due to the fact stated that the telegraph wires had been cut on various lines.

It is most lamentable that this disgraceful state of affairs cannot be terminated. While vividly portraying the curse of Radicalism, it is a shame upon the whole country that should rouse indignation throughout its length and breadth.

The Historical Controversy.

In another column will be found a letter from that distinguished Georgian, Hon. Warren Aiken, detailing his recollection of the meeting of the Georgia Delegation in Richmond, of which Mr. Hill and Mr. Stephens have spoken.

We have no other purpose in view but to ascertain the facts, so far as they may be essential to the history of the times. We shall not at present comment upon the letter.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL Williams made a clear breast of it before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. He admitted that a recent examination disclosed great extravagance in the contingent expenditures of his department. He proposes to do better in the future. The famous Pandaulet—which he admitted had been used both for the official and social uses of himself and family—has been sold and the proceeds covered into the Treasury. It is understood in Washington that Judge Wright bought the landaulet for $1,600, with a view to exhibit it in the fall campaign of Ohio, Indiana and other States.

NEW YORK courts are just now prolific of curious cases. In one of the latest a thrice-married woman who draws alimony from two divorced husbands, is the defendant. One of the disbanded husbands asks to be relieved from the legal obligation to support another man's wife. The inferior Court refused his application and his appeal be[illegible]

Cotton—Volume 27—No. 99.

The receipts this week are, 24,000 bales—19,000 less than last year, and 6,000 more than two years since.

It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 21,000 bales, compared with 40,000 last year, and 16,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 5,000 bales, compared with 8,000 last year, and 4,900 the year before.

The thermometer has averaged 70 degrees at noon. Clear and pleasant three days, and cloudy and warm four days. Rain on three days. Rain fall for the week 3 inches. Next week last year the thermometer was 74 degrees at noon—clear and pleasant four days, cloudy and light rain three days.

DROUTH.

The rainy season is over. We have had thus far, this year, 32.30 inches of rain, compared with 21.10 same time last year, and 49 38 for the whole year.

Of course we shall have some rain—it would be very strange if we did not—but a drouth has now set in which will continue, with more or less severity, for a month, and complaints of dry, hot weather, and that the cotton seed planted since the rains have failed to germinate, from lack of moisture, will be general.

ATLANTA MARKET.

RECEIPTS.

	1874.	1873.
Receipts this week	174	305
" previously	52,3 3	28,187
	52,3 3	28,493
SHIPMENTS.		
Shipments this week	323	410
" previous y	50 492	26,6 5
	50,815	27,095
STOCK.		
Stock on hand	1,533	1,397
PRICE		
Low middlings	16	17¼

RECEIPTS.

The daily receipts at all ports, for next week, for the past four years, are as follows:

	1870	1871	1872	1873
Saturday	5 1 5	5 741	2,016	5,883
Monday	8 803	9,612	4,588	9,397
Tuesday	6 059	7,867	2,163	6,479
Wednesday	6,251	6,768	1,809	4,462
Thursday	7 464	7,880	3,336	6,554
Friday	7,768	8,500	1,861	6,327
Various	214	319	72	603
	38 778	46,687	15,789	39,582

NEW YORK.

The market this week has been very quiet and dull. Sales of spots 5,300 bales, at a rise of 1-4 of a cent in the price. Contracts have been steady. Sales 100,000 bales, at a rise of 1-8 of a cent in the price.

The heavy rains and continued reports of damage to the growing crops—with receipts falling off much faster than many persons expected—have prevented any activity on the part of the bears; consequently, when there has been any demand it has had the effect of stimulating prices.

LIVERPOOL.

This market has been very quiet all the week, with small sales. No change in the price. But there is a time coming, and not very far distant, when there will be an active market, large sales, and higher prices, most likely touching 9 pence, by the 15th of July, or before. The stock is now just the same as it was last year, same time, which is the first time that an increase has not been reported in seven months, and on the last day of February it was 200,000 bales more.

THOMASVILLE, GA., May 5, 1874.

We had a heavy frost on the last day of April, and thin ice was seen in several places. The continued heavy rains and cold nights have injured the cotton plant very much. The early planting has pretty generally died out from these causes, and our prospect at this time for an average crop is exceedingly poor. I think the damage is fully 25 per cent, and a crop of three millions bales is believed to be an out side estimate.

ALBANY, GA., May 6, 1874.

The weather for the past week has been extremely unfavorable for the cotton plant. The farmers report it as still dying out, and some report the stand so poor it is not worth cultivating. I have taken some trouble to ascertain if there will be any increase of planting in consequence of damage to the growing crop, and rise in the price, and have not found it the case in one single instance. The planters are feeling very blue at the prospect.

RECEIPTS.

At this time last year our receipts by wagon were about 25 bales a day, whilst now there is only occasionally a solitary bale. Our receipts are almost all by railroads, and from our last reports from the plantations we do not believe our receipts after this time will be much over half the quantity of last year

PLANTING.

The farmers in this latitude usually plant their cotton from the 15th to the 20th of April. This year, in consequence of the rains, many have not planted an acre. Some have planted half, and a few, all their cotton. The general report is about half planted, and from two to three weeks late.

GOLD.

Exchange in Europe is now 2 per cent. above par, and we expect to hear of heavy exports of gold to Europe very soon, as it will pay better to export gold than to purchase exchange at present prices.

SMALL SALES.

Many bears in the market believe the very large stock in New York, and very small sales to exporters, will soon cause that market to give way and decline. In the year 1872 exporters bought, in that market, the first three weeks in May, only 351 bales, an average of 117 bales a week, and the total exports from that port, same time, were 2,185 bales, and still the price rose, in the month of May, 2¾ cents a pound. Then the stock at the ports decreased during the month of April 96,000 bales, whilst this year the decrease for same time is 200,000 bales.

The attention of those persistent bears, who cannot see anything good in cotton because the dry goods trade is dull, and goods accumulating, is called to these two extracts from our correspondents' letters.

FALL RIVER, MASS, May 6, 1874.

Our market for print cloths is very firm, with a hardening tendency. No accumulation of stock. If from any cause, the price of cotton should advance, our market will rise also.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, April 21, 1874.

During the past week our market has increased in strength, and shirtings and yarns continue in demand at a slight advance.

PROSPECTS.

Two months ago, in No. 28, March 14th, we wrote: "From this time on we shall be on the bull side of the market, as it is now dangerous to bear the market any longer," and we feel some pride in saying we have been right for the fourth time this season.

We were first bear, then bull, then bear again, and then bull, and we hope to be able to write on this line for a long time to come, but our readers can rely upon our turning round again when the bull side is no longer safe. We believe there is still a fine profit in buying June and July contracts at present prices, but the time will come, and perhaps in the not very distant future when every one will say that it is going up, and twenty-five cents a pound will be freely talked in the markets. Then it will be well to sell out, put the profits in your pocket and remain out of the market for awhile, and let those who have been [illegible] seeing the rise come

Our Illustration.

On our first page will be found a fine picture of the celebrated Rouen Duck, said to equal, if not surpass, any other in many particulars. It is perhaps the most showy and beautiful of our domesticated waterfowl, and sporting the most brilliant colors. It is claimed that the Rouen duck lays a greater number of eggs than any other.

LETTER FROM HON. WARREN AKIN.

His Recollection of What Transpired at the Meeting of the Georgia Delegation Previous to the Hampton Roads Conference.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., May 7, 1874.

Col. E. Y. Clarke, Managing Editor Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 4th inst., calling my attention to the statements of the Hon. B. H. Hill contained in his "unwritten history of the Hampton Roads Conference," respecting the meeting of the Georgia delegation at the room of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, and requesting my recollection of the matters discussed at said meeting, is before me.

It has been more than nine years since that meeting, and while my recollection must necessarily be imperfect as to all that occurred at the meeting, yet I have a distinct recollection as to some things. I was informed, I think, in January, 1865, that a meeting of the Senators and Representatives then in the Confederate Congress from Georgia, had been called at Mr. Stephens' room, and my attendance was requested. I met at the meeting in Mr. Stephens' room Mr. Hill and all the members of the House except one or two. Mr. Johnson, of the Senate, was not present. A letter that had been received from some person in Georgia, by one of the members of the House from this State, giving an account of a meeting of citizens at Thomasville; the names of some of the most prominent gentlemen engaged in it, and the purport of the resolutions adopted at the Thomasville meeting, was read to those present at Mr. Stephens' room. There was considerable conversation about the condition of things in Georgia; sending Commissioners to Washington to try and negotiate for peace; of war measures that had been adopted and what ought to be done. It is impossible for me to give the words, views or ideas of the members of Congress who were present, or either of them, or the conclusion arrived at. I recollect that Mr. Stephens was condemning, in forcible terms, some of the war measures that had been adopted, without suggesting anything instead, and I asked him what he proposed. He replied: Repeal the conscript laws, and compel no one to serve or remain (I am not certain which word he used) in the army against his will. Remove the West Pointers from the command of the army, and put civilians in their places. And he added a third suggestion that I cannot now recollect.

The information received and the conversation had at the meeting, impressed me with the importance of sending one or more persons to Washington to negotiate, if possible, for peace; and I called the next day to see Mr. Davis on the subject. We had a conversation of some length, in which I called his attention to the condition of affairs in Georgia, to the meeting of the delegation the night previous at the room of Mr. Stephens, to the letter that was read at the meeting, stating, as well as I could, the contents of the letter, and what had transpired at the meeting, and earnestly insisted upon his sending an agent, commissioner or minister to Washington to negotiate for peace. He expressed himself as willing to do anything in his power to bring the war to a close, and was ready to send one or more persons to Washington if he had any idea that anything could be effected by it. But he did not believe that any one he could send would be received by the Washington Government, or even allowed to go there. I remarked that if it should result as he anticipated the effort could do no harm, and might stop the clamor of some of his enemies; that many believed and said he could make peace if he would, and he ought, if possible, to show such a charge to be groundless. During the conversation I asked permission to suggest the name of the gentleman whom, in my judgment, he ought to send, stating that many persons would not be satisfied with the appointment of any one else—would not believe that an honest effort for peace had been made, if he were not sent—and if the mission resulted as he anticipated, his appointment would be more satisfactory and beneficial than any or all others that could be made. My request was readily granted, and I named Mr. Stephens.

I cannot recollect the day of the meeting, but know it was a short time before Mr. Blair arrived at Richmond.

Professional engagements have compelled me to write hurriedly and briefly.

Very respectfully,

WARREN AKIN.

A Card.

ATLANTA POSTOFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., May 9th, 1874.

Having sustained considerable losses by journalism, I find myself unable to meet promptly the urgent demands of some to whom I am indebted. I think it proper, therefore, to state, openly and explicitly, that it is my fixed purpose to apply my income to the discharge of my debts, appropriating only a sufficient sum for the use of my family, as it is my privilege and duty to do.

I is quite unnecessary to urge me to do anything beyond that. Now that I have entered upon the duties of an office at once important and full of responsibility, I shall administer it with scrupulous care and fidelity. I cannot be induced by any appeal from creditors, or from those who daily solicit contributions, to overdraw my salary, or to appropriate, in any way, money which I may not legally and legitimately use. He who would appropriate public funds to his own private uses, is, in my judgment, utterly unworthy of the confidence of our noble government, or of the people. While I hold office this reproach shall not attach to me

I propose to discharge the duties of my office faithfully; so as to fully justify the confidence reposed in me by the President and Senate, and to give entire satisfaction to the community interested in its faithful and successful administration.

With this brief statement of facts, my several creditors are respectfully requested to wait patiently till my salary enables me from month to month to pay them the last farthing which may be due.

SAM BARD.

STRAY LINES.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Court of Enquiry have acquitted Gen. Howard.

The River and Harbor appropriation will be reported on Monday.

Representatives of Arkansas factions are in conference with Attorney General. If they fail to come to an agreement, the Attorney General is authorized to issue orders. Negotiations will not close until midnight.

There are intimations that Williams leans to Baxter. There are seven millions of railroad bonds involved, in which it is said the Arkansas officials have a lick. The source of the trouble seems that Baxter was refractory about issuing them.

Richardson is at home

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

GORDONVILLE, VA., April 9.—The Eastern bound morning train on the Washington City and Virginia Midland Railroad ran off the track this morning near Rockfish depot. The engineer, two conductors and the baggage master were badly injured. Three passengers were hurt. No one was seriously injured by the accident except the palace car conductor. The train will be an hour behind in arriving at Washington. This is the first accident that has ever occurred on the road to injure any one.

A NEGRO POLITICIAN IN GRIEF.

WILMINGTON, May 9.—C. A. Haynes, (colored) mail agent, charged with robbing the mail, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court, and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. He is a brother of the Secretary of the State of South Carolina, who was present during the trial.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Com[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

WORKING THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER.—GEORGIA BILLS, ETC

[Correspondence to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, May 6. 1874.

I read some days ago in the CONSTITUTION the disclaimer of the Rome Courier with regard to an attack on Gen. Young. I have since received a copy of the Rome Commercial containing an article on the same subject, interspersed with some abuse of myself, concerning which I shall have a few words to say before I am through. The Courier's article is in good taste, and its resentment of the imputation contained in my reference to "the Rome papers" is perfectly natural and proper under the circumstances. To the Courier, therefore, I will address a few words of explanation which I should not have condescended to offer to the Commercial. I never see the Rome papers, and could have no motive for misrepresenting them; but I was informed that a paragraph in one of my letters concerning General Young's endeavors to get an appropriation for clearing out the river from Resaca to Carter's farm, had caused an attack to be made upon him by "the Rome papers," (the exact words of my informant,) in which he was charged with neglecting the interests of Rome. Such an attack could have been based on ignorance only, as I proved conclusively in my letter of April 16th. Acting on this supposition, and desiring to relieve General Young from the insinuations of "the Rome papers," simply because they were said to have been connected with a simple news item from one of my letters. I explained fully under date of the 16th ultimo, exactly what had been done and what it was proposed to do with regard to the improvement of the Oostanaula; that is the whole story. Though Gen. Young is a personal friend, I do not feel called upon to defend him at all times; and have had occasion before now to censure him, as I should do again if he failed in his duty as a representative of Georgia. With regard to the opening of the Oostanaula and Coosawattie, I am satisfied he has done, and is doing, all that "the Rome papers," or any other Georgia newspapers, could desire or expect. If he does not succeed it will not be for want of diligent effort. The Appropriation Committee, despite the strong pressure brought to bear upon them, declined to add the appropriation asked for by Gen. Young to the river and harbor bill, which was reported to the House last week. An effort will now be made by General Gordon to have this appropriation inserted as an amendment when the bill comes before the Senate. This may send the bill to a Conference Committee, which, it is hoped, will retain the appropriations. As stated some time since, the situation is not promising, but the matter will be closely contested to the end by General Young.

As for the Rome Commercial, I doubt if it is worth bandying words with. Its ill tempered remarks are, to me, proof positive of its culpability, and I am prepared to wager a big apple that there is a Congressional aspirant concealed somewhere about the office. That, I take it, accounts for the milk in the Commercial cocoanut.

THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

The National Republican has the following: The commission sent on to Washington by the citizens of West and Central Georgia has met with a most flattering reception. The chances are now strongly in favor of their success, though the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors has sent in its report The Senators, particularly those from the South, appreciate fully the importance of making the Chattahoochie navigable throughout the year, as it was previous to the war. The commission is trying to obtain an appropriation of $30,000, and they claim that this amount, invested under the direction of a competent engineer, will give permanent commercial and mail facilities to the dwellers in an area of fifty thousand square miles in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. The wise tendency of the Government to economy may seem discouraging to the commissioners, but they can rest assured if they do not succeed their failure cannot be attributed their own efforts or to any sectional or partisan feeling. The question of cheap, rapid, and permanent transportation is one in which the whole country is interested, and the desire of the Government is to aid this object by every legitimate means.

It is a curious fact that much of the food for middle and southern Georgia, south Alabama and Florida is sent from the Northwestern States; and its transportation is an important item in the price of the purchaser. Much of the food supply for this region has been transported by way of the Chattahoochee, and the increasing obstacles in the way of its navigation mean a higher price for the food of the people depending on it for their food supply. The people of this section of the South are wholly agricultural, and much of their present distress is attributable to the suicidal policy that ignores food supplies to raise all cotton; but the very transportation of the cotton they raise and the food they do not raise is dependent on this river to a great extent, and will continue to be in a ratio increasing with their prosperity.

Chattahoochee valley is the ancient home of the Creeks and Muscogee Indians, and has ever been the boundary of one of the original States. From the foundation of the Government not one cent of public money has been expended for its improvement, and therefore the people can ask for the small appropriation required with the feeling of those who have a right to their request. It is to be hoped that the tendency to retrenchment will not lead to the ignoring of this petition; first, because it is essential, and, second, because success will assure the people of Georgia, Florida and Alabama that the desire of this Congress is to distribute the appropriations in the strictest spirit of equity, and without sectional or partisan feeling.

THE ATLANTA BARRACKS.

Mention has been made in this correspondence of the efforts of Gen. Young to bring about the purchase by the Government of the land on which the barracks are situated, with a view to the establishment of a permanent military post at Atlanta. The matter was referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs, and they addressed a letter to Gen. McDowell, commanding the Department at the South, asking his opinion as to the proposed purchase. Gen. McDowell's reply was received last week, and was unfavorable. Indeed, he proposes abandoning the post at at Atlanta and moving the troops to the Arsenal property at Augusta. Gen Young, who has taken an active part in the movement for receiving a permanent post at Atlanta communicated General McDowell's views to the Ordnance Department, which has jurisdiction over the arsenals, and found it was decidedly opposed to giving up the Augusta arsenal for barracks. The Secretary of War then took the case under advisement and finally decided that matters shou d remain in statu quo. The barracks at Atlanta will, therefore, continue to be occupied under lease as at present.

ANOTHER CANAL BILL.

Mr. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, has introduced a bill in the Senate to aid the construction of a steamboat canal from Gadsden to Wetumpka, Alabama. It provides for a government guarantee of interest on thirty-year bonds of the company to the extent of thirty thousand dollars per mile, and for a grant of eight sections of public lands for each mile of canal along the Coosa river. The whole canal, one hundred and forty miles in length, is to be completed within six years, and is to transport government troops and supplies free of charge.

GEORGIA BILLS.

Sloan has presented a bill granting a pension to Fannie M. Herron, widow of James Herron.

Gen. Young has presented a bill for the relief of Mary Conley.

Gen. Young has also presented a bill providing for the payment of mail agents, mail contractors and postmasters for services previous to April 20, 1861.

Freeman has introduced a bill for the relief of Thos. P. Rawlins.

Whitely has introduced a bill to compensate Drury Rambo of Decatur county for services rendered to a detachment of the 145th Indiana Volunteer infantry.

Gen. Young has introduced a bill granting aid to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal. This is a new bill, of which I shall give a synopsis when printed.

SENATOR NORWOOD

concluded his great speech in opposition to the Civil Rights bill yesterday. It does him infinite credit, and is spoken of by everybody as a very able effort. It has not [illegible]

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

GRANT AND SHERMAN—A PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

NOTABLE WOMEN—ROSA VERTNER JEFFREY—MRS. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

CONGRESS—A LITTLE BODY—LITTLE MEN—LITTLE ACTS.

GRANT AND GARY—THE TREATMENT OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.

SOUTHERN MEMBERS—WHAT A WOMAN THINKS.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 23, 1874.

Dear Constitution: I have shaken hands with Grant and danced in the same set with General Sherman, and if there is anything else required of a rebel, I am afraid I haven't the moral courage to undertake it. I attended one of the President's Levees, or, rather, one of the promiscuous jams which is dignified by that name, and there had the felicity of shaking Ulysses by hand. He looked not at all like a man who was President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of all the armies, by sea and by land, but they all said it was Gen. Grant, and I presume there is no mistake. General Babcock presented us to "Mr. President"—we trembled—looked awfully dignified—shook his hand, which was enclosed in white kid, then passed in and joined the funeral procession that was marching around to music by the Marine band. I went in company with my charming friends, Mrs. Bouligny, Judge Lochrane and Dr Gaillein, and we doubtless made an impression upon his Majesty, for he turned around and gave us a deliberate survey, while we lingered near the door, around which were gathered the ladies of the Cabinet. Mrs. B., the Judge and myself were willing to take things as we found them and to be quiet observers of the motley crowd, but even while within hearing of royalty, Dr. Gaillein commenced to harangue us about European courts and European manners. We, in turn, tried to persuade him that he was not in Europe, and that it was high treason to talk aristocracy, but he talked all night on the subject, monopolized conversation on the same theme the next time we saw him, and as we have never heard from him since, we seriously fear he has talked himself to death in this veritable topic. The judge smiled, a very unusual thing for him to do. Madame B—— listened to the Doctor because she couldn't do anything else, and my whole attention was directed towards getting a seat, the few chairs Mrs. Lincoln left at the White House, being placed at about a distance of ten miles apart—more or less. When I was a child, a good many years ago, I fancied a President's Levee to be the next thing to Heaven, if not Heaven itself—but alas! how things diminish in value as you approach them, and when you have actually seen them, you exclaim, with an emptiness of heart, "is that all?" This is the spirit of the age, and yet on this occasion the question was rightly asked, for the quality of the crowd assembled there reminded me more of a gathering at a country circus than anything I have ever seen. There were women in green silk petticoats, which looked like wedding dresses that had been dyed, with drab polonaises trimmed with swan's down, or imitation fur, at five cents a thousand; with straw hats of two or three seasons—women with scrawny necks laid bare—women with chignons and women without—women with panniers and women without—women in full dress and women in demi-toilette—men in swallow tails, and men in jeans frock coats that looked as if thrown at them—men in pump soles and men in muddy boots, and all manner of men and women that can be thought of under the sun. A flower or two about as far apart as the chairs, tried to enliven the scene, but failed, and not even the few Cabinet ladies who appeared in rich silks and diamonds, could render the evening anything more than a first class funeral procession, at which the mourners could wear what they pleased, and dispense altogether with soap and water. Old Washingtonians sigh for the brilliant levees of the past, when the guests were compelled to go in full dress, and wear equality, freedom and 4th of July had not run white people as well as niggers mad. The White House is a disgrace to the Nation. The so-called furniture within the walls is a parody upon the word furniture, and the Levees show to what degradation we have come, when men join admittance there, who, by their want of cleanliness, would soil the most disreputable place. Mrs. President did not make her appearance on the evening in question, and some one whispered that she was mourning for her father. Having failed to do it at the proper time, Donn Piatt called her attention to it, and this he found necessary because the Madame received on New Year's day, when her father was scarcely cold. Nellie, our Princess, was in the east room for a little while, and deported herself as usual, with dignity and modesty. But enough of the Grants. We will now turn to a more agreeable subject—the notable women of the Capitol this winter. Strange to say, the ladies are nearly all Southerners, and prominent among them is our own Southern poet,

ROSA VERTNER JEFFREY.

Perhaps, she is better known as Rosa Vertner Johnson, this being a second marriage. Nature seems to have exhausted herself in making this woman, for she is as full of virtues and beauty, as of genius, and George D. Prentice, the poet, scholar and statesman, attributed to her a legion of charms. The correspondent of the Chicago Times, in a letter to his paper said she was "a Southern poet, with blonde hair and magnificent shoulders." She is all this, but more too. She is a woman of superb *physique*—tall, well-proportioned, with rich brown eyes, exquisite complexion and blonde hair. In manners she is easy, eloquent, refined; in conversation, genial and witty, and her home is one of those delightful resorts where youth and age, fashion and genius meet to intersperse dancing with poems, and real life with comedies. For it is here that we have had some of those delightful amateur performances that tend to break up the monotony of a ball-room, and happily remind us that there is something else to be done, as well as eating, talking and dancing. Mrs. Jeffrey is only passing the winter here, with her charming daughter, Miss Johnson, her home being in Lexington, Kentucky, but surely there has been no more brilliant house in Washington this winter than that of Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey, and we feel certain there will be a universal regret, when they take their departure. Mr. Jeffrey, by the way is a Scotchman with elegant manners and a cultivated mind, and evidently the pair are as happy as happy can be—he, being as proud as possible of her—and she, at all time, deferring gracefully to him, with the air of a woman who knows the value of her varied charms. She has a trio of beautiful little ones, whom she has immortalized by a poem called "Baby Power"—while chiefest among her poems may be mentioned "Daisy Dare," "Two Women," "The Hasheesh Eater," and a host of others, too numerous to mention.

Next we will speak of

MRS. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN,

a name revered in Washington, and justly so, for to grace of manner and cultivation of mind, she adds a long list of virtues which can scarcely be told, without seeming like flattery. For instance, with all the onerous demands of Washington society upon her, (and they are something scarcely to be conceived by the uninitiated,) she still finds time to contribute to many of the leading journals of the day, and the pay received for these contributions are given to charitable purposes. In addition to this, during Lent, she conceived the happy idea of giving one entertainment a week at her elegant home, the proceeds to be given to the poor of the city. At these entertainments she had domestic performances, recitations and music, all furnished by amateur talent, and the five entertainments netted about a thousand dollars for the needy and suffering.

In this beautiful life of self-sacrifice and charity, what a lesson is taught to those women who, from our years end to another, do [illegible] evening parties, [illegible]

NEW YORK ITEMS.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

A HEAVY CALIFORNIA LAND SUIT.

MAKING A TRADE OF CHARITY.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, May 9.—Mayor Havemeyer has ordered an investigation of the charges made against the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, alleging that they gave contracts to friends, and paid exhorbitant prices for articles.

The Liberal Republicans of this city and Brooklyn have decided to attend a caucus of representatives of the party in the State at the Delevan House, Albany, on Wednesday next.

Five of the six Danish convicts who arrived here a few days ago, sailed for Denmark to-day, the 6th. One managed to escape, and the police are looking for him.

Deaths during the past week amount to 488.

The general term of the Superior Court has given a decision in the great California land case, brought by ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey, against Gen. Erasmus D Keyes, late of the United States army, and Edmund Scott. The decision directs judgment against Keyes and Scott for the full amount, with interest and costs, amounting in all to about $250,000. The suit was begun in 1854.

A NOTE FROM CANADA.

ICEBERGS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

SWEEPING ALL BEFORE THEM.

HEAVY DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

QUEBEC, May 9.—The loss caused by ice bridges on shore yesterday

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

Largest City, County and State Circulation

DEFIES REFUTATION.

To Reporters.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENTS:

T. M. ACTON. *J. W. ANDERSON.*

ATLANTA:

Sunday Morning, May 10, 1874.

BREVITIES.

Gold closed in New York at 12⅜.

Cotton closed in New York at 18½; in Liverpool at 8⅛.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has but one eye, having lost the other in Crimea.

The Quakers of North Carolina are going to build a $75,000 college near High Point.

A Missouri Judge has decided that a woman is not an "old maid" until she is thirty-five years old.

A manatee or sea-cow has taken up its home in a creek near St. Augustine, which is to be fenced in and the creature exhibited.

The writers of the press are shying jokes at Anna Dickinson's nose, because she had the misfortune to freeze it in Wisconsin, last winter.

The public debt of Virginia is officially stated at $30,478 741 48, and the amount of the so-called West Virginia certificates is $15,389,370 24.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle says that James Marshal, the oldest railroad conductor in the United States, has resigned his position on the Hudson River Railroad.

The Roman newspapers express the belief that the question of the canonization of Joanne d'Arc is one of the causes of Monseigneur Dupanloup's visit to Rome.

William Webb, of London, offers to put the whole of the Bible, 3,566 480 letters, on a surface of one-eighth of a square inch. He can put the Lord's Prayer into invisible space by the same process.

The Chicago Post and Mail says: The Republican party is now classified by some scoundrel thus:

1. Those who oppose the ve-to.
2. Those who kiss the President's big toe!

The Milwaukee Sentinel thinks the worst fe ature about the cremation business is that some winter morning, in a fit of philanthropy, your widow's second husband may empty your ashes on the icy pavement for the benefit of pedestrians.

The Prussian Field Marshal, Count Wrangel, recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday. He was in capital health and spirits. The Emperor and the Empress, the Princes and the Princesses of the Royal House, and numerous persons of note called upon the nonagenarian to congratulate him in person.

The owner of a popular menagerie says that lions range in value from $1,500 to $4,000; African lions sometimes go higher. They live from eight to twenty years. The next most valuable animal is the Bengal tiger, which lives from fifteen to eighteen years. African elephants range from $800 to $4,000, and live to three score years. Camels and llamas are worth about $1,200, the quagga $2,000, and monkeys from $25 to $1,000.

The Jaffna correspondent of the Ceylon Times writes that with the native population at least the topic of greatest interest at present is the pearl fishery. So far as they are concerned every one is going or going to the pearl fishery, taking with them all the money they can scrape together, in the hope of making a good thing of it if not a fortune. Of course all boats of every kind have been long ago engaged to take people to the fishery, and the rates of hire have been proportionately very high, and this has induced the owners of ordinary fishing boats to let out their boats for a trip to the pearl banks.

The Nineteenth Wife of Brigham Young lectured in Washington some ten days ago to an audience composed largely of members of Congress and their families. She electrified them by saying: "I know that you come here to hear me from curiosity. I do not know why there should be anything curious in my being the nineteenth wife of Brigham Young. Polygamy is sanctioned by you in the national councils. While George Q Cannon, of Utah, a polygamist with four wives, sits there, the peer of delegates from the other territories, Congress is responsible for the system which makes a plurality of wives possible in the Mormon country."

The Czar of Russia is to have another marriage in his family. His second son, the Grand Duke Vladimir, the favorite of the Emperor, and generally believed to be the ablest of the Russian princes, has been betrothed to Marie, daughter of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It must be a love match, for the Princess is not rich, nor is her position of any particular importance. Her father, the Grand Duke Frederick, was married three times, and she is the eldest daughter by his first wife. She was born in May, 1854, and her bridegroom is her senior by seven years. The only peculiar feature of this marriage is that the Grand Duke is already twenty seven years of age, a very late period in life for a Russian prince to marry.

Gen. Forrest, late President of the Memphis and Selma Railroad Company, and Mr. Martin Kelly, City Treasurer, of Memphis, have entered into the firewood hauling business. Forty years ago the General hauled tan bark to James Elder, President of De Soto bank, then a great tanner in Holly Springs. The General at that time was barefoot, and hauled enough bark to pay for a pair of shoes. The bark was taken from the sixteenth section (public school land); the oxen used he bought at five dollars each He made the yoke and bows and borrowed the wagon, and then, having the leather, he made his own shoes. Gen. Forrest is opposed to idleness, and says if wood-hauling was not profitable he would drive a dray or work on the streets.

THE Committee on Revolutionary Claims has reported favorably a bill to refund to the State of Georgia certain moneys expended for the common defense in 1777.

THE Warrenton Clipper finds, by actual count, one hundred and thirty-six personal allusions to Mr. Hill in Mr. Hill's recent paper on the "Hampton Roads Commission."

THE Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company, of New York, is the latest device of the insurance men. It offers to protect from loss the owners of handsome glass-fronts, alike in stores, dwellings, conservatories or wherever else the frail material is found.

YESTERDAY was observed as Memorial Day in Charlotte and generally through North Carolina. The Day has been better kept this year than ever before; and as the years roll on the memory of the honored dead will be sure to grow brighter and brighter. We honor ourselves in honoring the martyred heroes of the Lost Cause.

IN the course of the funeral discourses in the House over the death of the Centennial job, Mr. Dawes asserted that not one dollar of the public debt has been paid during the fiscal year that ends on the thirtieth day of next month, and the Federal Treasury is today $39,000,000 behind its obligation. Not a dollar had been or could be paid into the sinking fund during the year, and the government's [illegible] broken before the world. The [illegible] loan was cast overboard, nobody could gain-

Our Candidates.

We present below a list of names that have been mentioned in connection with places on the Democratic ticket. We do not mean to assert that all the gentlemen named are before the people as candidates of their own volition—not by any means—but that their respective friends are insisting upon the consecration of their several talents to their country's service. The list will show that there is no lack of material, even now, although a great many counties remain to be heard from. We may not attain to the round hundred of gubernatorial candidates that is Tennessee's boast, but there are good reasons for believing that a completer list, a fortnight hence, will include a liberal and altogether sufficient number. We give the list in all its incompleteness, believing that it will lengthen as the canvass shortens, and that the people will eventually have a right royal opportunity of exercising their judgment:

FOR GOVERNOR: Thomas Hardeman of Macon; A. H. Colquitt of Kirkwood; Julian Hartridge of Savannah; Herbert Fielder of Cuthbert; John H. James of Atlanta; D. E. Butler of Augusta; Herschel V. Johnson of Jefferson county, and W. A. Huff of Macon.

FOR CONGRESS: *Fifth District.*—George Hillyer, E. F. Hoge, L. J. Glenn, and A. D. Hammond.

Seventh District.—G. N. Lester, L. N. Trammel, J. W. Wofford, W. H. Pelton, and D S. Printup.

Ninth District.—B. H. Hill, J. B. Estes, and Garnett McMillan. Joshua Hill is to be the Radical candidate in this district.

We have ordered a new dress from New York, and until we get the double supply of type we must be excused from giving a full list of the candidates for Representatives. To say that their name is legion, or that they are in numbers like the sands of the ocean, or those Vallambrosian leaves, does not begin to convey an idea of the situation.

In this connection we feel that we are doing the numerous nominee class a favor by calling their attention to a fashion peculiar to candidates in these days of granges and agricultural movements. It arose in Tennessee, and is thus described by the Jackson Whig and Tribune: It consists of rye, oat and wheat straw hats trimmed with cotton blooms; shirts of homespun, with shuck collars ruffled with potatoe vines and bound with corn tassels; coats manufactured from corn and cotton stalks, cut long with capacious pockets, and fringed around the tail and collar with corn silk and clover blossoms; pants made of pea vines, fastened with cymbling buttons and held up by onion-top suspenders. These suits are so contrived that the wearer moves along hay seed falls in gentle showers along his path.

The Methodist General Conference

The fifth day's session began with the reception of a memorial from Lorenzo D Huston remonstrating against the decision of the Baltimore Conference. After a lengthy discussion an appeal was granted. Bishop Keener is to preside over the Appeal Committee, which consists of a member from each Conference. Rev. H. J. Adams and Rev. J. O. A. Clark are the Georgia members of this important Commi tee.

After the Huston matter had been disposed of, Rev. Lovick Pierce offered three resolutions relative to changes in the discipline. As soon as the resolutions were read, Dr. Pierce advanced to the front of the stage, and spoke in support of them. It often happened, he said, that men were found in the ministry who were good preachers, but who had no administrative ability. It was as much the duty of the Annual Conference to provide good pastors for the people as good preachers. The workings in the Church of God were never known to be, in strict regularity if the preacher in charge was not an efficient administrator. The Methodist discipline must be enforced. If, after sufficient trial, it is ascertained that a man can not be made a suitable pastor it is the duty of the Conference to make him a lay member. Only those men who are warm persuasive preachers and who also poseess administrative ability, should be retained in the clerical office. Dr. Pierce's resolutions were referred to the Committee on Itinerancy. Later in the day a complimentary resolution was passed asking the beloved nonagenarian to preach to the Conference during the session.

The only event of general interest in the sixth day's proceedings was the reception of a communication from the delegation commissioned by the Northern Church. The Conference named the evening of the following day for the reception of the fraternal greeting which they were empowered to bring from their Church. In this connection the following figures of membership may be of interest:

Methodist Episcopal Church [North]	1,474 593
Methodist Episcopal Church [South]	676 600
Colored M. E. Church [Southern]	71,000
African Methodist Church [Northern]	225,000
African Methodist Church [Zion]	164 694
Methodist Church	50 924
Methodist Protestant	70,493
Evangelical Association	84,000
American Wesleyan	20,250
Free Methodists	5,100
Primitive Methodists	2,000
Methodists in the United States	2,826 189
British Wesleyan Church	6 0,287
Primitive Methodists	181 444
United Methodist Free Church	75,131
Methodist New Connection	34 767
Bible Christians [not Campbells]	28 418
Methodist E Church in Canada	91 655
Total Methodists	3,828 795

And yet John Wesley did not organize a Methodist class until 1739.

Arkansas.

The midnight telegraph brings no additional news to that received at noon yesterday indicating bloody work between the contending parties in Arkansas. This may be due to the fact stated that the telegraph wires had been cut on various lines.

It is most lamentable that this disgraceful state of affairs cannot be terminated. While vividly portraying the curse of Radicalism, it is a shame upon the whole country that should rouse indignation throughout its length and breadth.

The Historical Controversy.

In another column will be found a letter from that distinguished Georgian, Hon. Warren Aiken, detailing his recollection of the meeting of the Georgia Delegation in Richmond, of which Mr. Hill and Mr. Stephens have spoken.

We have no other purpose in view but to ascertain the facts, so far as they may be essential to the history of the times. We shall not at present comment upon the letter.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL Williams made a clear breast of it before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. He admitted that a recent examination disclosed great extravagance in the contingent expenditures of his department. He proposes to do better in the future. The famous landaulet—which he admitted had been used both for the official and social uses of himself and family—has been sold and the proceeds covered into the Treasury. It is understood in Washington that Judge Wright bought the landaulet for $1,600, with a view to exhibit it in the fall campaign of Ohio, Indiana and other States.

NEW York courts are just now prolific of curious cases. In one of the latest a thrice-married woman who draws alimony from two divorced husbands, is the defendant. One of the disbanded husbands asks to be relieved from its legal obligation to support another man's wife. The Inferior Court refused his application and his appeal brought

Cotton—Volume 27—No. 20.

The receipts this week are, 24,000 bales—19,000 less than last year, and 6,000 more than two years since.

It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 21,000 bales, compared with 40,000 last year, and 16,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 5,000 bales, compared with 8,000 last year, and 4,000 the year before.

The thermometer has averaged 70 degrees at noon. Clear and pleasant three days, and cloudy and warm four days. Rain on three days. Rain fall for the week 3 inches. Next week last year the thermometer was 74 degrees at noon—clear and pleasant four days, cloudy and light rain three days.

DROUTH.

The rainy season is over. We have had thus far, this year, 33.30 inches of rain, compared with 31.10 same time last year, and 49 38 for the whole year.

Of course we shall have some rain—it would be very strange if we did not—but a drouth has now set in which will continue, with more or less severity, for a month, and complaints of dry, hot weather, and that the cotton seed planted since the rains have failed to germinate, from lack of moisture, will be general.

ATLANTA MARKET.

RECEIPTS.

	1874.	1873.
Receipts this week	174	305
" previously	53,179	28,187
	53 3 3	28,493
SHIPMENTS.		
Shipments this week	328	410
" previously	50 492	26,685
	50,815	27,095
STOCK.		
Stock on hand	1,533	1,397
PRICE.		
Low middlings	16	17¼

RECEIPTS.

The daily receipts at all ports, for next week, for the past four years, are as follows:

	1870	1871	1872	1873
Saturday	5 145	5 741	2,216	5 883
Monday	8 803	9,013	4,533	9 397
Tuesday	6 059	7,867	2,163	6 479
Wednesday	6,251	6,788	1,809	4,464
Thursday	5 466	7,880	3,338	6,854
Friday	7,768	8,500	1,861	6 827
Various	214	319	71	603
	38 778	46,667	15,789	39,582

NEW YORK.

The market this week has been very quiet and dull. Sales of spots 5,300 bales, at a rise of 1-4 of a cent in the price. Contracts have been steady. Sales 100,000 bales, at a rise of 1-8 of a cent in the price.

The heavy rains and continued reports of damage to the growing crops—with receipts falling off much faster than many persons expected—have prevented any activity on the part of the bears; consequently, when there has been any demand it has had the effect of stimulating prices.

LIVERPOOL.

This market has been very quiet all the week, with small sales. No change in the price. But there is a time coming, and not very far distant, when there will be an active market, large sales, and higher prices, most likely touching 9 pence, by the 15th of July, or before. The stock is now just the same as it was last year, same time, which is the first time that an increase has not been reported in seven months, and on the last day of February it was 200,000 bales more.

THOMASVILLE, GA., May 5, 1874.

We had a heavy frost on the last day of April, and thin ice was seen in several places. The continued heavy rains and cold nights have injured the cotton plant very much. The early planting has pretty generally died out from these causes, and our prospect at this time for an average crop is exceedingly poor. I think the damage is fully 25 per cent, and a crop of three millions bales is believed to be an out side estimate.

ALBANY, GA., May 6, 1874.

The weather for the past week has been extremely unfavorable for the cotton plant. The farmers report it as still dying out, and some report the stand so poor it is not worth cultivating. I have taken some trouble to ascertain if there will be any increase of planting in consequence of damage to the growing crop, and rise in the price, and have not found it the case in one single instance. The planters are feeling very blue at the prospect.

RECEIPTS.

At this time last year our receipts by wagon were about 25 bales a day, whilst now there is only occasionally a solitary bale. Our receipts are almost all by railroads, and from our last reports from the plantations we do not believe our receipts after this time will be much over half the quantity of last year

PLANTING.

The farmers in this latitude usually plant their cotton from the 15th to the 20th of April. This year, in consequence of the rains, many have not planted an acre. Some have planted half, and a few, all their cotton. The general report is about half planted, and from two to three weeks late.

GOLD.

Exchange in Europe is now 2 per cent. above par, and we expect to hear of heavy exports of gold to Europe very soon, as it will pay better to export gold than to purchase exchange at present prices.

SMALL SALES.

Many bears in the market believe the very large stock in New York, and very small sales to exporters, will soon cause that market to give way and decline. In the year 1873 exporters bought, in that market, the first three weeks in May, only 351 bales, an average of 117 bales a week, and the total exports from that port, same time, were 2,185 bales, and still the price rose, in the month of May, 2¾ cents a pound. Then the stock at the ports decreased during the month of April 96,000 bales, whilst this year the decrease for same time is 200,000 bales.

The attention of those persistent bears, who cannot see anything good in cotton because the dry goods trade is dull, and goods accumulating, is called to these two extracts from our correspondents' letters.

FALL RIVER, MASS, May 6, 1874.

Our market for print cloths is very firm, with a hardening tendency. No accumulation of stock. If from any cause, the price of cotton should advance, our market will rise also.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, April 21, 1874.

During the past week our market has increased in strength, and shirtings and yarns continue in demand at a slight advance.

PROSPECTS.

Two months ago, in No. 28, March 14th, we wrote: "From this time on we shall be on the bull side of the market, as it is now dangerous to bear the market any longer," and we feel some pride in saying we have been right for the fourth time this season.

We were first bear, then bull, then bear again, and then bull, and we hope to be able to write on this line for a long time to come, but our readers can rely upon our turning round again when the bull side is no longer safe. We believe there is still a fine profit in buying June and July contracts at present prices, but the time will come, and perhaps in the not very distant future when every one will say that it is going up, and twenty-five cents a pound will be freely talked in the markets. Then it will be well to sell out, put the profits in your pocket and remain out of the market for awhile, and in those [illegible]

Our Illustrations.

On our first page will be found a fine picture of the celebrated Rouen Duck, said to equal, if not surpass, any other in many particulars. It is perhaps the most showy and beautiful of our domesticated waterfowl, and sporting the most brilliant colors. It is claimed that the Rouen duck lays a greater number of eggs than any other.

LETTER FROM HON. WARREN AKIN.

His Recollection of What Transpired at the Meeting of the Georgia Delegation Previous to the Hampton Roads Conference.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., May 7, 1874.

Col. E. Y. Clarke, Managing Editor Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 4th inst., calling my attention to the statements of the Hon. B. H. Hill contained in his "unwritten history of the Hampton Roads Conference," respecting the meeting of the Georgia delegation at the room of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, and requesting my recollection of the matters discussed at said meeting, is before me.

It has been more than nine years since that meeting, and while my recollection must necessarily be imperfect as to all that occurred at the meeting, yet I have a distinct recollection as to some things. I was informed, I think, in January, 1865, that a meeting of the Senators and Representatives then in the Confederate Congress from Georgia, had been called at Mr. Stephens' room, and my attendance was requested. I met at the meeting in Mr. Stephens' room Mr. Hill and all the members of the House except one or two. Mr. Johnson, of the Senate, was not present. A letter that had been received from some person in Georgia, by one of the members of the House from this State, giving an account of a meeting of citizens at Thomasville; the names of some of the most prominent gentlemen engaged in it, and the purport of the resolutions adopted at the Thomasville meeting, was read to those present at Mr. Stephens' room. There was considerable conversation about the condition of things in Georgia; sending Commissioners to Washington to try and negotiate for peace; of war measures that had been adopted and what ought to be done. It is impossible for me to give the words, views or ideas of the members of Congress who were present, or either of them, or the conclusion arrived at. I recollect that Mr Stephens was condemning, in forcible terms, some of the war measures that had been adopted, without suggesting anything instead, and I asked him what he proposed. He replied: Repeal the conscript laws, and compel no one to serve or remain (I am not certain which word he used) in the army against his will. Remove the West Pointers from the command of the army, and put civilians in their places. And he added a third suggestion that I cannot now recollect.

The information received and the conversation had at the meeting, impressed me with the importance of sending one or more persons to Washington to negotiate, if possible, for peace; and I called the next day to see Mr. Davis on the subject. We had a conversation of some length, in which I called his attention to the condition of affairs in Georgia, to the meeting of the delegation the night previous at the room of Mr. Stephens, to the letter that was read at the meeting, statistically, as well as I could, the contents of the letter, and what had transpired at the meeting, and earnestly insisted upon his sending an agent, commissioner or minister to Washington to negotiate for peace. He expressed himself as willing to do anything in his power to bring the war to a close, and was ready to send one or more persons to Washington if he had any idea that anything could be effected by it. But he did not believe that any one he could send would be received by the Washington Government, or even allowed to go there. I remarked that if it should result as he anticipated the effort could do no harm, and might stop the clamor of some of his enemies; that many believed and said he could make peace if he would, and he ought, if possible, to show such a charge to be groundless. During the conversation I asked permission to suggest the name of the gentleman whom, in my judgment, he ought to send, stating that many persons would not be satisfied with the appointment of any one else—would not believe that an honest effort for peace had been made, if he were not sent—and if the mission resulted as he anticipated, his appointment would be more satisfactory and beneficial than any or all others that could be made. My request was readily granted, and I named Mr. Stephens.

I cannot recollect the day of the meeting, but know it was a short time before Mr. Blair arrived at Richmond.

Professional engagements have compelled me to write hurriedly and briefly.

Very respectfully,

WARREN AKIN.

A Card.

ATLANTA POSTOFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., May 9th, 1874.

Having sustained considerable losses by journalism, I find myself unable to meet promptly the urgent demands of some to whom I am indebted. I think it proper, therefore, to state, openly and explicitly, that it is my fixed purpose to apply my income to the discharge of my debts, appropriating only a sufficient sum for the use of my family, as it is my privilege and duty to do.

I is quite unnecessary to urge me to do anything beyond that. Now that I have entered upon the duties of an office at once important and full of responsibility, I shall administer it with scrupulous care and fidelity. I cannot be induced by any appeal from creditors, or from those who daily solicit contributions, to overdraw my salary, or to appropriate, in any way, money which I may not legally and legitimately use. He who would appropriate public funds to his own private use is, in my judgment, utterly unworthy of the confidence of our noble government, or of the people. While I hold office this reproach shall not attach to me

I propose to discharge the duties of my office faithfully; so as to fully justify the confidence reposed in me by the President and Senate, and to give entire satisfaction to the community interested in its faithful and successful administration.

With this brief statement of facts, my several creditors are respectfully requested to wait patiently till my salary enables me from month to month to pay them the last farthing which may be due.

SAM BARD.

STRAY LINES.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Court of Enquiry have acquitted Gen. Howard.

The River and Harbor appropriation will be reported on Monday.

Representatives of Arkansas factions are in conference with Attorney General. If they fail to come to an agreement, the Attorney General is authorized to issue orders. Negotiations will not close until midnight.

There are intimations that Williams leans to Baxter. There are seven millions of railroad bonds involved, in which it is said the Arkansas officials have a slice. The source of the trouble seems that Baxter was refractory about issuing them.

Richardson is at home

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

GORDONVILLE, VA., April 9.—The Eastern bound morning train on the Washington City and Virginia Midland Railroad ran off the track this morning near Rockfish depot. The engineer, two conductors and the baggage master were badly injured. Three passengers were hurt. No one was seriously injured by the accident except the palace car conductor. The train will be an hour behind in arriving at Washington. This is the first accident that has ever occurred on the road to injure any one.

A NEGRO POLITICIAN IN GRIEF.

WILMINGTON, May 9.—C. A. Haynes, (colored) mail agent, charged with robbing the mail, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court, and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. He is a brother of the Secretary of the state of South Carolina, who was present during the trial.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—House.—The Committee of the Whole [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

WORKING THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER.—GEORGIA BILLS, ETC

[Correspondence to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, May 6. 1874.

I read some days ago in the CONSTITUTION the disclaimer of the Rome Courier with regard to an attack on Gen. Young. I have since received a copy of the Rome Commercial containing an article on the same subject, interspersed with some abuse of myself, concerning which I shall have a few words to say before I am through. The Courier's article is in good taste, and its resentment of the imputation contained in my reference to "the Rome papers" is perfectly natural and proper under the circumstances. To the Courier, therefore, I will address a few words of explanation which I should not have condescended to offer to the Commercial. I never see the Rome papers, and could have no motive for misrepresenting them; but I was informed that a paragraph in one of my letters concerning General Young's endeavors to get an appropriation for clearing out the river from Resaca to Carter's farm, had caused an attack to be made upon him by "the Rome papers," (the exact words of my informant,) in which he was charged with neglecting the interests of Rome. Such an attack could have been based on ignorance only, as I proved conclusively in my letter of April 16th. Acting on this supposition, and desiring to relieve General Young from the insinuations of "the Rome papers," simply because they were said to have been connected with a simple news item from one of my letters. I explained fully under date of the 16th ultimo, exactly what had been done and what it was proposed to do with regard to the improvement of the Oostanaula; that is the whole story. Though Gen. Young is a personal friend, I do not feel called upon to defend him at all times; and have had occasion before now to censure him, as I should do again if he failed in his duty as a representative of Georgia. With regard to the opening of the Oostanaula and Coosawattie, I am satisfied he has done, and is doing, all that "the Rome papers," or any other Georgia newspapers, could desire or expect. If he does not succeed it will not be for want of diligent effort. The Appropriation Committee, despite the strong pressure brought to bear upon them, declined to add the appropriation asked for by Gen. Young to the river and harbor bill, which was reported to the House last week. An effort will now be made by General Gordon to have this appropriation inserted as an amendment when the bill comes before the Senate. This may send the bill to a Conference Committee, which, it is hoped, will retain the appropriations. As stated some time since, the situation is not promising, but the matter will be closely contested to the end by General Young.

As for the Rome Commercial, I doubt if it is worth bandying words with. Its ill tempered remarks are, to me, proof positive of its culpability, and I am prepared to wager a big apple that there is a Congressional aspirant concealed somewhere about the office. That, I take it, accounts for the milk in the Commercial cocoanut.

THE CHATTAHOOCHIE.

The National Republican has the following: The commission sent on to Washington by the citizens of West and Central Georgia has met with a most flattering reception. The chances are now strongly in favor of their success, though the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors has sent in its report The Senators, particularly those from the South, appreciate fully the importance of making the Chattahoochie navigable throughout the year, as it was previous to the war. The commission is trying to obtain an appropriation of $30,000, and they claim that this amount, invested under the direction of a competent engineer, will give permanent commercial and mail facilities to the dwellers in an area of fifty thousand square miles in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. The wise tendency of the Government to economy may seem discouraging to the commissioners, but they can rest assured if they do not succeed their failure cannot be attributed their own efforts or to any sectional or partisan feeling. The question of cheap, rapid, and permanent transportation is one in which the whole country is interested, and the desire of the Government is to aid this object by every legitimate means.

It is a curious fact that much of the food for middle and southern Georgia, south Alabama and Florida is sent from the Northwestern States; and its transportation is an important item in the price of the purchaser. Much of the food supply for this region has been transported by way of the Chattahoochee, and the increasing obstacles in the way of its navigation mean a higher price for the food of the people depending on it for their food supply. The people of this section of the South are wholly agricultural, and much of their present distress is attributable to the suicidal policy that ignores food supplies to raise all cotton; but the very transportation of the cotton they raise and the food they do not raise is dependent on this river to a great extent, and will continue to be in a ratio increasing with their prosperity.

Chattahoochee valley is the ancient home of the Creeks and Muscogee Indians, and has ever been the boundary of one of the original States. From the foundation of the Government not one cent of public money has been expended for its improvement, and therefore the people can ask for the small appropriation required with the feeling of those who have a right to their request. It is to be hoped that the tendency to retrenchment will not lead to the ignoring of this petition; first, because it is essential, and, second, because success will assure the people of Georgia, Florida and Alabama that the desire of this Congress is to distribute the appropriations in the strictest spirit of equity, and without sectional or partisan feeling.

THE ATLANTA BARRACKS.

Mention has been made in this correspondence of the efforts of Gen. Young to bring about the purchase by the Government of the land on which the barracks are situated, with a view to the establishment of a permanent military post at Atlanta. The matter was referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs, and they addressed a letter to Gen. McDowell, commanding the Department at the South, asking his opinion as to the proposed purchase. Gen. McDowell's reply was received last week, and was unfavorable. Indeed, he proposes abandoning the post at at Atlanta and moving the troops to the Arsenal property at Augusta. Gen Young, who has taken an active part in the movement for receiving a permanent post at Atlanta communicated General McDowell's views to the Ordnance Department, which has jurisdiction over the arsenals, and found it was decidedly opposed to giving up the Augusta arsenal for barracks. The Secretary of War then took the case under advisement and finally decided that matters should remain in statu quo. The barracks at Atlanta will, therefore, continue to be occupied under lease as at present.

ANOTHER CANAL BILL.

Mr. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, has introduced a bill in the Senate to aid the construction of a steamboat canal from Gadsden to Wetumpka, Alabama. It provides for a government guarantee of interest on thirty-year bonds of the company to the extent of thirty thousand dollars per mile, and for a grant of eight sections of public lands for each mile of canal along the Coosa river. The whole canal, one hundred and forty miles in length, is to be completed within six years, and is to transport government troops and supplies free of charge.

GEORGIA BILLS.

Sloan has presented a bill granting a pension to Fannie M. Herron, widow of James Herron.

Gen. Young has presented a bill for the relief of Mary Conley.

Gen. Young has also presented a bill providing for the payment of mail agents, mail contractors and postmasters for services previous to April 20, 1861.

Freeman has introduced a bill for the relief of Thos. P. Hawkins.

Whitely has introduced a bill to compensate Drury Rambo of Decatur county for services rendered to a detachment of the 145th Indiana Volunteer infantry.

Gen. Young has introduced a bill granting aid to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal. This is a new bill, of which I shall give a synopsis when printed.

SENATOR NORWOOD

concluded his great speech in opposition to the Civil Rights bill yesterday. It does him infinite credit, and is spoken of by everybody as a very able effort. It has not yet been printed, but I will specially report it the moment [illegible]

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

GRANT AND SHERMAN—A PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

NOTABLE WOMEN—ROSA VERTNER JEFFREY—MRS. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

CONGRESS—A LITTLE BODY—LITTLE MEN—LITTLE ACTS.

GRANT AND GARY—THE TREATMENT OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.

SOUTHERN MEMBERS—WHAT A WOMAN THINKS.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 23, 1874.

Dear Constitution: I have shaken hands with Grant and danced in the same set with General Sherman, and if there is anything else required of a rebel, I am afraid I haven't the moral courage to undertake it. I attended one of the President's Levees, or, rather, one of the promiscuous jams which is dignified by that name, and there had the felicity of shaking Ulysses by hand. He looked not at all like a man who was President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of all the armies, by sea and by land, but they all said it was Gen. Grant, and I presume there is no mistake. General Babcock presented us to "Mr. President"—we trembled—looked awfully dignified—shook his hand, which was enclosed in white kid, then passed in and joined the funeral procession that was marching around to music by the Marine band. I went in company with my charming friends, Mrs. Bouligny, Judge Lochrane and Dr Gaillard, and we doubtless made an impression upon his Majesty, for he turned around and gave us a deliberate survey, while we lingered near the *dais*, around which were gathered the ladies of the Cabinet. Mrs. B., the Judge and myself were willing to take things as we found them and to be quiet observers of the motley crowd, but even while within hearing of royalty, Dr. Gaillard commenced to harangue us about European courts and European manners. We, in turn, tried to persuade him that he was not in Europe, and that it was high treason to talk aristocracy, but he talked all night on the subject, monopolized conversation on the same theme the next time we saw him, and as we have never heard from him since, we seriously fear he has talked himself to death in this veritable topic. The judge smiled, a very unusual thing for him to do. Madame B—— listened to the Doctor because she couldn't do anything else, and my whole attention was directed towards getting a seat, the few chairs Mrs. Lincoln left at the White House, being placed at about a distance of ten miles apart—more or less. When I was a child, a good many years ago, I fancied a President's Levee to be the next thing to Heaven, if not Heaven itself—but alas! how things diminish in value as you approach them, and when you have actually seen them you exclaim, with an emptiness of heart, "is that all?" This is the spirit of the age, and yet on this occasion the question was rightly asked, for the quality of the crowd assembled there reminded me more of a gathering at a country circus than anything I have ever seen. There were women in green silk petticoats, which looked like wedding dresses that had been dyed, with drab polonaises trimmed with swan's down, or imitation fur, at five cents a thousand; with straw hats of two or three seasons—women with scrawny necks laid bare—women with chignons and women without—women with panniers and women without—women in full dress and women in demi-toilette—men in swallow tails, and men in jeans frock coats that looked as if thrown at them—men in pump soles and men in muddy boots, and all manner of men and women that can be thought of under the sun. A flower or two about as far apart as the chairs, tried to enliven the scene, but failed, and not even the few Cabinet ladies who appeared in rich silks and diamonds, could render the evening anything more than a first class funeral procession, at which the mourners could wear what they pleased, and dispense altogether with soap and water. Old Washingtonians sigh for the brilliant levees of the past, when the guests were compelled to go in full dress, and when equality, freedom and 4th of July had not run white people as well as niggers mad. The White House is a disgrace to the Nation. The so-called furniture within the walls is a parody upon the word furniture, and the Levees show to what degradation we have come, when men join admittance there, who, by their want of cleanliness, would soil the most disreputable place. Mrs. President did not make her appearance on the evening in question, and some one whispered that she was mourning for her father. Having failed to do it at the proper time, Donn Piatt called her attention to it, and this he found necessary because the Madame received on New Year's day, when her father was scarcely cold. Nellie, our Princess, was in the east room for a little while, and deported herself as usual, with dignity and modesty. But enough of the Grants. We will now turn to a more agreeable subject—the notable women of the Capitol this winter. Strange to say, the ladies are nearly all Southerners, and prominent among them is our own Southern poet,

ROSA VERTNER JEFFREY.

Perhaps, she is better known as Rosa Vertner Johnson, this being a second marriage. Nature seems to have exhausted herself in making this woman, for she is as full of virtues and beauty, as of genius, and George D. Prentice, the poet, scholar and statesman, attributed to her a legion of charms. The correspondent of the Chicago Times, in a letter to his paper said she was "a Southern poet, with blonde hair and magnificent shoulders." She is all this, but more too. She is a woman of superb *physique*—tall, well-proportioned, with rich brown eyes, exquisite complexion and blonde hair. In manners she is easy, eloquent, refined; in conversation, genial and witty, and her home is one of those delightful resorts where youth and age, fashion and genius meet to intersperse dancing with poems, and real life with comedies. For it is here that we have had some of those delightful amateur performances that tend to break up the monotony of a ball-room, and happily remind us that there is something else to be done, as well as eating, talking and dancing. Mrs. Jeffrey is only passing the winter here, with her charming daughter. Miss Johnson, her home being in Lexington, Kentucky, but surely there has been no more brilliant house in Washington this winter than that of Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey, and we feel certain there will be a universal regret, when they take their departure. Mr. Jeffrey, by the way is a Scotchman with elegant manners and a cultivated mind, and evidently the pair are as happy as happy can be—he, being as proud as possible of her—and she, at all time, deferring gracefully to him, with the air of a woman who knows the value of her varied charms. She has a trio of beautiful little ones, whom she has immortalized by a poem called "Baby Power"—while chiefest among her poems may be mentioned "Daisy Dare," "Two Women," "The Hasheesh Eater," and a host of others, too numerous to mention.

Next we will speak of

MRS. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN,

a name revered in Washington, and justly so, for to grace of manner and cultivation of mind, she adds a long list of virtues which can scarcely be told, without seeming like flattery. For instance, with all the onerous demands of Washington society upon her, (and they are something scarcely to be conceived by the uninitiated,) she still finds time to contribute to many of the leading journals of the day, and the pay received for these contributions are given to charitable purposes. In addition to this, during Lent, she conceived the happy idea of giving one entertainment a week at her elegant home, the proceeds to be given to the poor of the city. At these entertainments she had domestic performances, recitations and music, all furnished by amateur talent, and the five entertainments netted about a thousand dollars for the needy and suffering.

In this beautiful life of self-sacrifice and charity, what a lesson is taught to those around who, from our years and to another, do unceasing nothing but dark days and [illegible]

[illegible] Congress, that little body of little men who do little things is still in session, and are likely to be, so long as there is a dollar in the Treasury to pay their per diem. A person with a conscience—if indeed such an anomaly now exists—might suppose that men with a spark of honor left, and who were not totally depraved, would really become ashamed of taking all the time and giving nothing in return; but alas! and alas! the M. C.'s, taking their cue from Ulysses the Great, have long since silenced their consciences by taking all they can get, and saying unto themselves they were serving both God and their country by so doing. But more of this in my next, when I propose to speak of the inefficiency of Southern members, and the injustice to the whole South that is done by sending such members as we do to represent us. It is time for somebody to speak out, and although I am nothing but a woman, and can't vote, and perhaps can't influence anybody, yet I shall say my say all the same, and leave the result to those lords of creation who propose to run the machinery of the government.

Grant has added fresh infamy to his already unenviable record by his contemptuous treatment of the South Carolina delegation, while, doubtless, poor Gary feels as innocent as a spotless lamb of any intent or desire to wound the feelings of the money-changer who sits in the White House. But it seems that even the President of a Republic is but mortal, and has a temper like other ordinary human beings—what a pity, and what a weakness—a great misfortune that one can't raise themselves up to the position they hold, instead of dragging the position down to their level. But more anon. Adieu.

M. J. W.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

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DAILY CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA:

Sunday Morning, May 10, 1874.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimen of our "news." mar11-ly

To be Read by the Ladies, Only.

The latest styles of Ladies' Underwear are now open. Ladies are invited to examine. No trouble to show goods at 45 Marietta street.

Mo Here remember that all the latest styles of Children's Suits can be found at the Ladies' Underwear Establishment, opposite the Post-Office. may5-dtf

PEASE'S PALACE
DINING ROOM,
Alabama Street, Atlanta Georgia,
HAVE PLEASED THE PEOPLE
SINCE 1865.

The first to give Atlanta what she has long needed, a Reliable Restaurant.

This House has had a popular run of eight years.

Our Lady Department, on the second floor, strictly reserved for their accommodation, gives universal satisfaction.

Special attention is given to select Suppers, Dinner to order, Wedding Parties, etc., etc.

Mr. West, formerly connected with Ryan's Soda Water, is now connected with me in the Fish, Oyster and Fruit Business.

Price List of Norfolk Oysters:

Select, per quart.....65 cents
Medium, per quart.....50 cents
Ordinary, per quart.....40 cents

Address O. L. PEASE,
jan11—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—A six room dwelling and kitchen on Windsor street for rent—See notice.

North American Union of Turners—See Seventh Annual Meeting and Festival.

Ponce de Leon Springs—Water delivered on order.

Hibernian annual pic-nic—Thursday, May 13th.

Vacant lot for sale—C. C. Hammock.

Grass and clover from City Hall lot for sale—J. O. Harris.

See notice of J. O Harris to the citizens of Atlanta about cleansing lots.

Boots and shoes—see removal of Robinson and Brice.

Dogs beware—Tags required—Frank T. Ryan, City Clerk

Parlor Ice Cream Saloon—G. W. Jack.

Goods slightly damaged by water at 20 per cent. less than cost—Tittebaum's.

West End Mineral Spring Park—See notice.

Singer Sewing Machine Company—Agents wanted.

Dry goods—New goods just opened—John Keely.

Grand vocal and instrumental concert at DeGive's—See advertisement.

Produce and corn on time—A. K. Seago.

Pants—Reduction in prices—Issac Haas.

Ice Cream and Soda Water—A Lauteen & Bro.

Stone for foundations and plugging—Lynch Quarry.

Cohen & Selig—Advertise closing out sale.

Ladd's Hydraulic Lime—See advertisement.

See Pease's notices.

See notices in local columns.

Good News.

To the public, we can only say:
To find stylish clothing go to the O. K.

Now late released from winter's sway,
All want spring clothing from the O. K.

You hear its praises every day,
The people's clothing house, the O. K

The price of clothes does not dismay
The men who buy at the O. K.

For boys and children, in every way.
The best of clothing at the O. K.

Come at once without delay,
Your spring suit's waiting at the O. K

Let him whose eye on this may stray,
Come for his spring suit to the O. K.

To look or buy, be that as you may,
You're always welcome at the O. K.

In utter indifference to what you weigh,
We're sure to fit you at the O K.

We rush through while others bore,
That's how we do things at the O K Store.

We've laid high prices on the floor,
And scan them outright at the O. K. Store.

In traveling o'er your earthly way,
You'll find no place to beat the O. K.

O. K. CLOTHING STORE,
32 Whitehall street.

THE Remington Sewing Machine—DeGive's Opera House.

A choice lot of New Instrumental Music at Phillips & Crew's.

THE Remington Sewing Machine Company—DeGive's Opera House.

Softly say "Good Night" is the last new song, at Phillips & Crew's Music Store.

THE Remington Machine Office—DeGive's Opera House.

"Watching the Reapers"; another song, just published, for sale by Phillips & Crew.

THE Remington will open this week—DeGive's Opera House.

VENABLE & COLLIER have cool and delicious soda water—just the thing for this warm weather.

THE Remington will march from DeGive's Opera House through the principal streets this week. Look out.

ICE CREAM.—We call attention of the ladies to the advertisement of Lauteen & Bro. It is a nice place to get your ice cream.

BEETHOVEN SOCIETY.—The third concert of the season comes off Tuesday morning next week. Tickets for sale at Phillips & Crew.

THE street cars will be out early enough Wednesday morning to take passengers from all parts of town to the Air-Line depot for the Toccoa excursion.

AGENTS WANTED.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, who want a few good agents. Suitable persons will receive cash commissions.

"Dost Thou Not Breathe?" from Wagner's new Opera—Lohengrin—just received.

Fond Memories; new song, by J. R Sweeney. For sale by Phillips & Crew.

PICNICS YESTERDAY.—The First Presbyterian Sunday school picnic'd to Vining's Station yesterday. The Second Baptist Sunday school picnic'd to Stone Mountain yesterday. Both were largely attended and passed off delightfully.

REAL ESTATE LOOKING UP.—Col. G. W Adair sold during the last week, at private sale or round prices, $35 000 of real estate. The purchasers were Col. J. T. Grant, Judge C. H. Strong, Mark W. Johnson, and Millard P. Ward.

STAMPS.—We were informed yesterday by the Postmaster that he is now in receipt of an ample sufficiency of stamps of all denominations. Heretofore our business men have found some little difficulty in obtaining stamps just when they wanted them, and this announcement will be read with pleasure.

GREAT EXCITEMENT NEAR DECATUR.—We learn that great excitement prevails in the neighborhood of Bryce & Collier's mill, near Decatur, in consequence of the depredations committed on stock by a "wild vermont" supposed to be a bear. It is said that he has destroyed quite a number of sheep. Parties who have traced the animal say it is a bear.

"Under the Silvery Stars."
"Jennie, the Flower of Kildare."
"Killarney."
"You and I."
"Speak to Me, Speak," and
"Boston in ashes," are still popular and fast selling Sheet at Phillips & Crew's.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—The members of Gate De Lion Commandery, with their ladies, are respectfully requested to attend a Sociable at their Commandery Rooms at 8 o'clock Monday evening.

At the same time there will be presented by the Commandery a Past Commander's Sword.

By order of the E. C.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

Good News for the Halt and Lame—Philanthropy and Science Hand in Hand—the National Surgical Institute of Atlanta—Its Arrangements, Treatment and Success.

It is said by statisticians that there are over 400,000 crippled and deformed human beings scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, who live and suffer on, without adequate and proper treatment. In this large class is embraced every variety of suffering deformity, of the spine and limbs, face crooked hands and feet, diseases of the joints, stiff knees, white swellings, paralysis, etc This class of sufferers have not received the attention that their misfortunes should command. The ordinary physician has been unable to give relief to them, simply from the fact that he is not provided with the necessary appliances nor has he made the treatment of them a special study.

Fortunately for the afflicted, science has come to their relief in the establishment, in Atlanta, in February, 1874, of the

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

a branch of the Indianapolis Surgical Institute. It is situated in Cook & Adair's Express Block, on Wall street, fronting Union Passenger Depot. The Institute has been fitted up at a cost of about $12,000, with all the appliances necessary to a successful treatment of these cases.

THE FIRST FLOOR.

A wide hall runs along the whole length of the first floor, well carpeted. On this floor are the offices of the President and Secretary; reception parlors, sleeping room and dining room, bath and electrical rooms. Vapor baths are given. The electrical room contains a variety of electrical machines for giving electricity in its various forms. All these are fitted up in elegant style, and nothing omitted that can possibly ensure to the comfort of the afflicted.

THE THIRD FLOOR.

On the third floor are some twenty large airy sleeping rooms, carpeted and supplied with the best style of furniture.

THE BASEMENT.

The basement contains the kitchen, machine shop, brace room and trimming room. The engine supplies the steam in pipes for this purpose. The apparatus room contains braces, supporters and every appliance used in the treatment of cases. The engine supplies the building with steam for baths, heating and running the machinery. The dining room is supplied with ten large tables. The table is supplied with excellent fare, and the cooks are the best that can be obtained. The Institute keeps expert mechanists to keep up their mechanery and apparatus.

THE MUSEUM.

A plaster of Paris model is taken of every deformity or severe case treated by them. Their museum of these models is large, and embraces all classes.

But we must pass on to the theory of treatment.

There is an inadequate supply of blood in paralysis. By supplying a greater amount of blood to a perished muscle it grows larger and acquires the necessary power and motion. The temperature and size of the limb is increased, and the nutriment to grow. Artificial motion of the limbs, simulating nature, is produced by machinery. The muscles are thoroughly kneaded and developed. The overstraining and taxing of the muscles is prevented by the use of apparatus supporting the weight of the body, thus giving freedom of motion without injuring them.

We have selected paralysis because it is generally considered more difficult of treatment than cases of deformity. The limb is encased in a large tube containing a steam chamber on the outside, the steam flowing in through one small tube, while the patient regulates it with a small india rubber tube, which he holds in his hand. The air is pumped out of the tube when the limb is placed in it, a vacuum created which removes the atmosphere from the limb, and causes it to expand and renew the circulation by forcing the blood in the shriveled veins. The temperature of the limb is raised to that of the body by the steam. The patient is next subjected to the movement cure, by which the diseased limbs are given rapid exercise. As soon as the patient can command the use of his limb it is braced up with oraces and the patient is set to walking. The Institute has accomplished wonderful cases of this dreaded complaint.

The cases of deformity are easily treated upon the scientific principles of the Institute. We pass on to another

IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Perhaps there is nothing that adds greater mental torture and disquiet upon the husband and father than to see the care-worn face, the listreless eye and unsteady step of the faithful wife and mother, as she struggles alone in her efforts to secure the happiness of her family, at a cost of physical and mental pain and with a disregard of self, while she, unwilling to add to his labor and anxiety, conceals, as far as she can her real suffering and disease. Heroism finds no brighter example than that of woman, as she suffering the untold misery of those deases peculiar to her sex, that can only be compared to a "living death," toils on, performing her duty, until at last she sinks into a premature grave.

The Institute is prepared with the most perfect and complete mechanical appliances, and competent and experienced lady assistants, under the direction of experienced physicians of the staff to effect cures, give relief and carry joy to the afflicted household.

SUCCESS.

The Institute has over 200 patients under treatment. The applications for admission largely exceed this, so that it is scarcely probable for some time to come, that the patients will be under that number. It is richly worth a visit to go there and witness the appliances and mode of treatment and see the wonderful cures performed. We could fill columns with instances of cures, but think it unnecessary.

The arrivals yesterday at the Institute represent the States of Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia.

BENEFIT TO THE CITY.

The arrival here of patients and parties seeking relief cannot fail to prove beneficial to our city. Every patient and visitor represents so much cash spent in our midst. Atlanta is fast developing into a great medical center, and hitherto will the pilgrims of suffering come as the Mecca of Health.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

The officers in charge are prompt, courteous and affable.

Dr. C. L. Wilson, Surgeon in charge; Dr. R. H. Boland, Secretary and Treasurer; Dr J. R. Errninger, superintendent apparatus department; Mrs. J. R. Erminger, in charge of ladies' apparatus and bath room; John F. Jackson, subsistence department.

CURRENT NOTES.

Stone Mountain, sixteen miles from Atlanta, Georgia, having over a mile of ascent, rivals Lookout Mountain as a Southern resort. With delightful air and fine water at the foot of the granite pile, celebrated the land over, it is one of the most inviting spots to the denizens of hot and dusty cities, whether in search of rest or health.—*New York Herald.*

At the risk of being unmercifully long, I must say a few words regarding the reading of Mrs. Mallon, the accomplished wife of the Atlanta Superintendent of Public Schools. She introduced a discussion on the subject of Reading, and the way to teach it by rendering for us a scene from School to Scandal, and after that a pathetic poem. If she could read in the Washington Reading Club she would create a sensation. Her style is, perhaps, too dramatic for a school standard, but is very delightful.—*Macon Correspondent Washington Gazette.*

Our fine-looking and talented friend, Col. Thomas P. Westmoreland, a native of Greenville, but for the past number of years a practical lawyer of Georgia's capital, paid a visit to our city during the week that is past, accompanied by one of the fair daughters of our sister state, whom he has but recently taken as a bride. His old friends here accord him a most cordial congratulation and welcome, and ask for him and his lovely companion all of the good of life.—*Greenville (S. C.) Enterprise and Mountaineer.*

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—Our efficient Postmaster, determined to do all in his power to accommodate our citizens, has ordered that additional receiving-boxes, for the deposit of mail matter, shall be placed throughout the city. Accordingly receiving-boxes, visited twice each day, will be put up at once in the following localities:

First District: 1 box corner Whitehall and McDaniel streets.

Second District: 1 box corner S. Loyd and E. Mitchell streets; 1 box junction Crew, E Peters and S. Pair streets; 1 box corner E. Hunter and S. Butler streets.

Third District: 1 box corner N. Butler and Jenkins streets; 1 box corner Decatur and Fort streets.

Fourth District: 1 box corner Alexander and Luckie streets.

Fifth District: 1 box corner Foundry and Elliott streets; 1 box corner Peters and Walker streets; 1 box corner Tanuall and Chappell streets.

HIBERNIAN PICNIC.—Who is not anxious to leave business cares and the city on Wednesday, and go with the Hibernians to Lovilla, where the country is green and odorous with forest and flowers, to partici pate in a day of festivities, which will prove one of unalloyed pleasure? Music and sounds of cheerfulness will be attained to giveboome strains. Bright eyes will sparkle, coral colored lips will give utterance to fun and laughter, rich cheeks will keep time

KING OF THE ENCAMPMENT

A Literary and Typographical Curiosity.

There was an old Scenester, and his mouth was gaping wide; the rosy wine had ebbed away and left its crystal stee; and the wind went humming, humming, up and down the sides it flew, and through the reed-like hollow neck the wildest notes on it blew. I placed it on the window, where the blast was blowing free, and fancied that its pale mouth sang the queerest strains to me. "They come me, puny conquerors! the plague has slain his ten and War his hundred thousands of the very best of men; but I"—'was thus the bottle spoke—"but I have conquered more than all your famous conquerors, so feared and famed of yore. Then come, ye youths and maidens, come drink from out my cup, the beverage that dulls the brain and burns the spirit up; that puts to shame the conquerors that slay their scores below, for this has deluged millions with the lava tide of woe. Though in the path of battle darkest waves of blood may roll, yet while I killed the boozy, I have chained the very soul. The choicest sword, such ruin never wrought as I, in mirth or malice, on the innocent have brought. And still I breathe upon them, and they shrink before my breath, and year by year my thousand tread the dismal roads to death."

HOWE.

The Howe Sewing Machine—Its History and Advantages—Status of the Company.

The history of the Howe Sewing Machine is one fraught with interest. In Cornhill, Boston, over thirty years ago, at a shop for the manufacture and repair of nautical instruments and philosophical instruments, a mechanic and a capitalist discussed the project of producing a knitting machine. The proprietor of the shop, an eccentric genius, asked them, "Why not make a sewing machine?" asserting that he could make one. But he never attempted it. Elias Howe, then a lad of twenty, a workman and a new hand, listened to the conversation. He was not proficient in his trade, nor inclined to put forth extra exertion. He did not seize an idea with avidity. He watched the process of sewing by hand, and reflected upon the possibility of doing it by machinery. He married at 21 on a salary of $9 per week. The pressure of poverty, forced him, in 1843, to set about inventing a machine. Amid perplexities and trials he worked at it, until May, 1845, he completed it. His first customer was at Quincy Hall, Boston. The victory of the machine over five picked seamstresses was an easy one. He went to Europe to introduce it. After two years absence he returned to New York with half a crown in his pocket. After nine years of toil, vexation and trial, he succeeded in overcoming all opposition and in introducing it successfully.

Gradually has it worked its way in popular favor.

In January, 1874, the assets of the Company were $10,895,568 48; liabilities $1,022,791 72; balance $9 874,476 72; capital stock $1,000,000, leaving a net gain of $8,873,176 76. The company is in a flourishing condition, with all its property free from encumbrance.

The advantages of the machine may be summed up thus: It is durable; contains the material for its own repair; has less wearing points; draws up a stitch as you do by hand; there is perfect control over both threads; gives off thread in proportion to the thickness of the fabric sewed; sews a tight seam in cassimere; hanging the thread on either side, and thus a tissue paper without change of tension; compactness, simplicity and ease of operation and management.

The office of the Howe Machine Company is on the corner of Broad and Alabama streets.

Mr. Scarratt, the manager of the Southern department, of which Atlanta is headquarters, is trying to establish in Atlanta the A. B. Howe machine factory It is at present in New York. The managers have agreed that if he could raise about $150,000 additional subscription they would allow the machinery to be removed from New York Macon is making a bold movement to get it there. Atlanta must have the factory.

The office is handsomely fitted up, and the "Howe" Machine in all its beauty and efficiency can be seen in active operation here. Visitors are attended to with courtesy and the merits of the machine fully explained. The affable agent, Mr J B Scarratt, and his assistants, are justly popular with all who visit the office. The business of this office must be heavy, judging from the amount shipped off daily to all parts of the state. Reader, if you would know "Howe it is loved," call at the office and examine the machine. A number of good agents can get employment with this excellent company.

Ex-Mayor John H. James.

In looking back on the administration of the Hon. John H James as Mayor of the city of Atlanta, there is much worthy of remembrance, and to be copied as an exemplar. Mr. James' administration will long be viewed as a bright and sunny spot in the history of Atlanta.

Mr. James come into the occupancy of the Mayor ship when administrational and financial talent became a public necessity. How well he filled the bill, no living more is needed than an examination of his *acts* Confidence was restored, and the credit of the city awoke from its long and dark day of despondency.

No longer was money attainable only on a ruinous discount, but all necessary engagements made on a just and moderate compensation; and the judiciary department managed with an eye ever watchful, over the rights of the citizen and the punishment of crime.

But Mr. James' great qualities and ability no where shine forth in so strong a light that in the recent great monetary panic through which he in common with others has had to pass its fiery ordeal.

This great and crushing calamity, sudden as the storm and the whirlwind, found Mr. James the lone proprietor of a private bank, having with a liberality without a parallel, afforded large facilities both to the business men and the private citizen. The storm strikes him with all his money afloat, and under the influence of the universal monetary panic, no possibility of calling in his outstanding resources. How has he—how did he weather the storm?

The result speaks for itself. With all his obligations redeemed, he this day, with a liberal and generous heart, ever alive to pressing necessity, affords greater facilities to the business community and the citizen, than any similar institution in this widespread land.

And the writer of this cannot but think that more enduring testimonies await him at the hand of a just and discerning public. AGRICOLA.

Excursion to the West.

Mr. S. A. Echols gives notice in another column that he has made arrangements for a summer excursion to Nebraska, the party to leave Atlanta June 19th.

Nebraska is just now receiving considerable attention from those in search of new homes; its fertile lands, growing railroad facilities, school and church advantages, etc, proving a strong inducement to many, among whom we might mention our esteemed townsmen, Mr W. S. Withers and Judge E. W. Munday, the former of whom proceeds thither immediately. Mr. Echols spent most of the winter there, and was highly pleased with the country. He has just returned from his second visit.

The season selected for the excursion is an admirable one, when all nature dons her vestal green and rejoices in the glorious sunshine of the temperate zone. The excursion cannot fail to be pleasant as Mr. Echols is in charge of it and thoroughly understands all the points of interest along the route, and will make a most delightful c aperone.

A MUSICAL TREAT IN STORE.—We learn that at the instance of many personal friends and advisers of good music, Mrs. E C. Murray, who is acknowledged to be one of our very best performers, has consented to favor the citizens of Atlanta with a vocal and instrumental concert on the 12th of May. Those who have witnessed the musical performances of Mrs Murray speak of her as a musician of rare scientific attainments, and predict for her a complete triumph on the occasion referred to. She will be assisted by our best amateur talent, and we feel no hesitation in assuring our citizens that a rare treat is in store for them.

THE CONSTITUTION office acknowledges the reception of a waiter yesterday, "with the compliments of the Trinity girls," a "token of their appreciation," in the shape of strawberries and cream and cake. The appreciation was felt as a compliment and the compliment was highly appreciated.

THE First Methodist Sunday School picnic to Stone Mountain next Saturday. They are the invited guests of the Union Sunday School there, and will participate in the memorial exercises in decorating the graves of teachers who have been summoned above.

"THE RISE MAN AND LAZARUS."—Rev. S. L. Rorison will discourse on this subject to-night at 7:30 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Hall, Marietta street, to

KEBRASKA.

Another Report from the New State of the West.

An Interesting Letter from two Atlanta Boys.

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, May 4, 1874.

To ——, Atlanta: We promised you and others of our friends in Atlanta, that we would write what we thought of this country when we had been here long enough to form an opinion. We left Atlanta the last day of April, and have been here now three weeks. We brought with us funds to pay our way back if we did not find the country as satisfactory to us as it was to Mr. S. A. Echols, when he wrote his letter from Omaha to the Herald, which inclined us to come here The money we brought with us is in bank. We have made enough since we arrived to pay our board, and yet have had time to look at much of the country for many miles about here.

We have fully made up our minds to settle here, and of course are pleased with the country and the people. Mr. Echol's letter didn't do the subject justice, and no letter can do it. We never had even after reading his letter, any idea of the richness of the land No one who has never been here can imagine the extent and beauty of these prairie lands. As we have decided to settle we wish that a great many of our friends would come out and look at the country. for we don't see how they could help wanting to come here.

The country is filling up rapidly. Every day new people come in. Lumber, farming implements, wagons, stock and furniture pour in by car loads, and grain is shipped away by hundreds of car loads. This seems wonderful, considering that the country has been opened by railroads only a few years. Ten years from now, when this country is thickly settled, it will be one of the richest parts of the United States.

Lands are cheap now, but are rising steadily in prices.

We don't expect to be idle here. Nobody is. We are willing to work, for everybody else does. Men worth fifty thousand dollars will feed and harness their horses, or make fires, if their servants are not just at hand. A working man is on terms of equality with the judge, lawyer or merchant, if he is intelligent and well behaved. The people are generally intelligent, educated, hospitable and polite as any we ever met. They are sociable, and everybody seems in good spirits. We haven't seen a drunk man since we have been here.

The country has one drawback in the scarcity of timber, and lumber and fuel will be high for several years, as much of both are brought from the timber and coal regions. Wood is worth, here, delivered, about five dollars and a half a cord, and coal from nine to thirteen dollars a ton, according to quality. Coal will be cheaper every year, and in a few years every farmer will have a grove of timber to supply all his wants. There is no scarcity of lumber or fuel on the railroads, as any amount needed can be always shipped in. Lumber is worth about one fourth more here than in Atlanta, but is of fine quality.

There are plenty of good schools and churches. Education is free. There are but few negroes here; we haven't seen a dozen in the State.

There are a considerable number of Southern people here and like the country.

The winters are a great deal colder that in Georgia, but the people don't complain of cold more than we do in Georgia. Farmers don't have any work to do in winter except to feed their stock. The weather is bracing at this season, not cold but pretty freezy like March winds in Georgia. The farmers are all as busy as bees.

We have each bought a farm of one hundred acres three miles from town, which we shall take pride in improving, for which it costs only ten dollars an acre and we have several years in which to pay for it, we are certain that it will make us over a living every year and be worth fifty dollars an acre in a few years.

Columbus is a pretty little city, perfectly healthy, and does a large trade. One house dealing in agricultural implements sold $85,000 worth last year, which shows that there are farmers settling here. We can buy almost anything here that we could in Atlanta, and about as cheap. Everything sells for cash here as a rule.

Men with families should have five or six hundred dollars when they reach here, to enable them to build a little house, buy a team and plow, and make a small payment on the lands they buy. Homestead lands are all taken up within twelve to fifteen miles of the railroad in this sect on.

We haven't been at all homesick, although we would like to see our parents, and hope they will move out here, for we believe the move would pay them, while they would like the people here as well as they would those who are strangers to them anywhere.

With the finest lands we ever saw, at low prices, healthy climate, unexcelled railroad facilities, good society, churches, schools and a heavy immigration, we think we have found the country in which to make a future for ourselves, and only want the society of our parents and some of our old friends to make us perfectly contented, for we are satisfied that we can prosper. Yours truly,

SCOTT HOLDERNESS,
ROBT H. JONES.

Wonderful Concerts of ye Olden Time.

As we stated before, the concert at the Festival of the Presbyterian ladies, at Lochrane's Hall, was scarcely more than an impromptu affair. The hall was unsuited to singing, and the crowded audience had to stand So great has been the pressure and petition "for ye Old Folks" to give a regular concert in a suitable Hall, that they fell disinclined to refuse! Who, that saw the good Deacon "Holdfast Highflier," will not brush away all obstacles to see that inimitable personage once more, to say nothing of "ye admirable women singers!" We feel called upon, however, to deny indignantly the report that the good Deacon opens his mouth full two feet in giving vent to his gushes of melody. We give notice that "ye men and women singers" will meet at the house of one of the sisters—the residence of Colonel Campbell Wallace, on McDonough street—at 4½ o'clock to morrow (Monday) afternoon to perfect arrangements. All "ye Old Folks," and friends wishing to assist will not fail to be in attendance.

No recent event—unless the advent of Mrs. Jarley—has created such unbounded amusement as that of "ye Old Folks Concert" Charity Snook and Faith Clarke, as they always do, delighted everybody. Aunt Susan Ann Warder (Mrs. Ed W.), Betsey Higgitop (Miss Fannie W.), Mehitabel Maybe (Miss Annie R), Love Sparks (Miss Georgia R), Humility Pronuffs (Miss L H), Martha Washington (Miss Julia R.), and sister Jemima Pringle (Miss Dora McC.,) were about the handsomest "old folks" our eyes ever admired. As to "ye men folks. Deacon Hardscrabble did honor to his relative of the present day, Mr Courtney, and brought out raptures applause. Timothy Slim, kindsman of Gus Haynes, and the others, were fine in their parts.

The people will not be satisfied without another concert. Let all "ye singers" attend the meeting at 4½ o'clock, Monday afternoon.

Chicago Excursion.

ATLANTA, GA., May 9, 1874.

Editors Constitution: I am in receipt of more letters asking particulars about the *Grand Excursion to Chicago*, than I can answer. I, therefore, ask you to publish the following:

The party will leave Atlanta, Thursday, June 4th, at six o'clock P. M., reaching Chicago Saturday afternoon. The route will be via Nashville to Cairo, from Chicago to St. Louis, and return from St. Louis via Cairo and Nashville. The railroad fare for the round trip will be forty cars, sleeping cars extra. The party will be gone about two weeks, spending four or five days in Chicago, and two or three days in St. Louis. In Chicago a banquet will be given, and many courtesies extended to the party by the citizens of Boston, Chicago and St. Louis. I have received letters from about thirty different localities in this and adjoining States, asking for tickets, and over forty are engaged from Atlanta. The tickets will be good for thirty days, affording those who wish to remain longer an opportunity to do so. Parties wishing accommodation in sleeping cars should apply by the 25th of May, and for tickets by June first, if possible. The entire cost of the trip will be from one hundred to one hundred and fifteen dollars.

WILLIAM GOODNOW.

An Excellent Opportunity.

The Daily Illustrated Graphic is as ably edited as it is novel. It is found in every club-room in the United States. Bankers and literary men and men of influence and thought are largely numbered in its long list of patrons. Two of its staff, one of whom is an excellent artist, are in the city for the purpose of illustrating and writing up its wonders and advantages. We believe in advertising, especially in periods of comparative dullness. We believe it would be a good investment to spread out our merits and achievments in the Graphic, so that he who runs may read; and we hope some way will be devised to put Col. Crandall and Mr. Cusacks at work. Such an advertisement would certainly bring to Atlanta far more than its cost.

John Keely.

This gentleman again calls attention, through our columns, to his choice stock and low prices. He has just opened twenty cases of goods, which, for desirability and cheapness, he says, have never been equaled in Atlanta. His house is thronged daily and his sales large, because he is constantly receiving the most new so that fresh new goods can always be found there. Read his notice in the local column of this paper and give him a call. He means what he says.

COURT MATTERS.

SUPREME COURT.

ORDER OF CASES AS THEY ARE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

14. Cherokee	14	21. Covington	23
15. Augusta	20	22. Western	15
16. Middle	6	23. Brunswick	9

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION BY HERBERT JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, May 9, 1874.

ROME CIRCUIT.

No. 8. Argument concluded.

No. 6 W M Yarbrough, et al. vs. J H Lumpkin, et al. Money rule, from Floyd. Argued. Wright & Featherston, for plaintiff in error. No appearance contra.

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.

Nos. 6, 7, 10 and 14. Withdrawn.

No. 1. Joseph McConnell, administrator, vs J C Fain, administrator, et al. Complaint, from Gordon. Argued. J McConnel, E J Kiker, D A Walker, by brief, for plaintiff in error. W H Dabney, J C Fain, contra.

No. 2. M M Parrott, executrix, vs Z F Wilson. Illegality, from Gordon. Argued. W H Dabney, for plaintiff in error. J A W Johnson, J J McCamy, contra.

Nos 2 and 4. Joshua & George Harp vs The State Bursiary, from Bartow. Argued. A P Wofford, Warren Akin, for plaintiff in error. A T Hacket, Solicitor General, by Peeples & Howell, contra.

No. 3. Stephen Brooks vs. the State. Arson from Bartow. Argued. Wofford & Milner, for plaintiff in error. A T Hacket, Solicitor General, by Peeples & Howell, contra.

No 8. Lorenzo P Gudger vs. Robertson Bates et al. Ejectment, from Murray. Argued. D A Walker, by J E Shumate, for plaintiff in error. Johnson & McCamy, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Shumate the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday next.

Fulton Superior Court.

Court met at 8½ o'clock, Hon. John L. Hopkins, Judge, presiding.

Helen C Bostwick vs Thomas F Lackey. Ejectment Writ of possession postponed until the first day of June, 1874, to allow the preparing of a motion for a new trial.

Several miscellaneous cases were yesterday brought to the attention of the Grand Jury, but they failed to find any bills.

THE CRIMINAL DOCKET.

The Court announced that the criminal docket would not be taken up until Wednesday morning.

Yesterday afternoon the Court spent in the trial of Hancock vs Brice. Collier, Mynatt & Collier, for plaintiff. Rezard and Beckly, for the defence. This case was being argued at half past five o'clock.

The Calendar for trial Monday is:

Gray vs Homer Blackmore.
The Presbyterian Church vs Wilson.
Clay vs Jackson. Ex-parte Bogerhausen. Exemptions of personalty.
Hutchinson vs The Mayor and Council.

The following gentlemen have been summoned to serve upon the juries this week:

GRAND JURY.

W L Hubbard,	Henry Winter,
J H Goldsmith,	James C Connally,
D H Heath,	Marun Bridwell
R F Maddox,	George Power,
W W McAfee,	J G Oglesby,
Vines Fish,	J A Franklin,
George J Booth,	M J Hutchins,
J B Jet,	Lewis Schofield, Sr,
Elisha Roberson,	J L Abernathy,
E J Apling,	Thomas Hogan,
S W Allen,	P P Kelly,
W H Ozburn.	

PETIT JURY.

R A Howard,	W H Burdett,
H J Cox,	John Dameron,
John M Clayton,	E T Hunnicutt,
A H D Howell.	W W Grant,
J W Churchill,	W L Meyer.
D A Beatie,	W P Orme,
J L Boyd,	B F Owens,
T D Ware,	T E Will ms,
J H Ancerson,	J J Borring,
S R Carr,	E W Marsh,
W G Whitaker,	A W Brown,
A W Jett,	J R Hill,
J A Casey,	E R Herring,
John Kelly,	R M Bryant,
M M Jett,	J W Smith,
L L Collier,	Charles Whitehead,
J N Smith,	R M Farrow,
W H Helderbrand,	T N Faircloth,
	J T Hall.

Station-House Report.

Two colored gentlemen had the misfortune to get locked up last night, charged with appropriating other people's goods.

Their names were Levi Cromwell, who took some hides from the W. & A. Railroad, and Lawrence Marshall, who appropriated a gun.

There were seven city cases.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

Meeting of Citizens Yesterday in Reference Thereto.

Pursuant to announcement, a number of citizens met in the office of General Colquitt, Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of arranging for a reception and entertainment contemplated to be given to the delegates to the National Agricultural Congress, which meets in Atlanta on Wednesday, 13th May. Major Spencer was called to the chair and Mr. Malcombe Johnson requested to act as Secretary

After an interchange of views as to the best and most appropriate manner of extending the hospitalities of the city to the Convention, it was moved that a committee of three, to wit, Messrs. O. H. Jones, Mayor S. B. Spencer and Jas. M. Ball, be appointed to solicit subscriptions from the citizens for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said entertainment, and that the nature of the entertainment be left discretionary with this committee.

An amendment was offered by Mr. O H. Jones to appoint fifteen citizens on the committee instead of three, which was accepted, and motion as amended passed.

The following named gentlemen were then appointed on the committee: Capt O H Jones, Alderman Langston, Col Jas M Ball, Col A J McBride, Dr C L Redwine, David Mayer, Esq, Mr E P Chamberlin, Maj B E Crane, Wm M Lowry, Esq., Gen. Colquitt, Mr R F Maddox, Mayor S B Spencer, Mr John Stephens, Col R A Alston, Col E Y Clarke.

Mr. J. H. James moved that the above committee and the members of the present meeting be requested to meet at the office of Gen. Colquitt on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock A. M., which was carried.

On motion the meeting did then adjourned.

Mr. O. H. Jones, Vice President of the Congress, stated that all the railroads leading into Atlanta would bring and return delegates for one fare.

The Ball Still in Motion.

Those zealous, earnest ladies of the First M. E Church are indefatigable in their efforts to redeem their pledge to help finish their church. For several weeks they have been planning among themselves and soliciting aid from talented friends abroad, for a perfect and novel programme for a genuine old folk's concert. Having succeeded in all that is necessary to make it an enjoyable entertainment they will announce it at an early day the time and place. Those who attended the handsomely rendered impromptu concert of our sister church on Friday night last can form some idea of the treat in store.

While this rehearsal is progressing they, with their untiring energy, propose one of the most enjoyable picnics of the season. As they have warm friends in every denomination they cordially invite Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Catholics, and every denomination in the city to join them next Saturday in a pleasant re-union at Stone Mountain. The First M E Church Sabbath school will accompany them; all to be under the auspices of the Ladies Church and Parsonage Aid Society. Every one expected to bring their well filled baskets

Fare for the round trip fifty cents; children half price.

FINANCE AND FAIR COMMITTEES.—A full attendance of the members is requested at the meeting called at Mayor Spencer's office, to-morrow (Monday) at 10 A. M.

CLOSING out sale continues till entire stock sold. We intend to change business.

may 10—1w COHEN & SELIG.

ICE CREAM.—G W Jack is now ready to furnish delicious ice cream, and he knows how to furnish it in royal style, as his popular ice cream saloon. Now that the summer days and nights are at hand, many ladies and gentlemen will drop in for a plate of cooling cream. Jack's saloon has ever been popular, and justly so. Every Atlanta lover of cream (and who is not) will be glad to read this announcement.

FIVE hundred pairs of ladies foxed gaiters, reduced prices, at COHEN & SELIG'S.
may 10-1w

MANY THANKS.—The Central Presbyterian ladies and the Girls of Trinity Church are assured of our grateful appreciation of their remembrances in the shape of delicious cake, lemonade and flower bouquets sent THE CONSTITUTION.

REMNANTS of dress goods, nansook, swiss, linens, and white goods of all descriptions, lowest prices, at may 10-1w COHEN & SELIG'S.

GENTLEMEN'S shoes, all kinds, silver tipped, pegged and sewed, at COHEN & SELIG'S.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

The Lynch Quarry.

WE are prepared to furnish, at short notice, Stone for Foundations, Paving Flagging, Ashlar Masonry, and for all building purposes. The stone from our Quarry is the

Best to be Found in the State.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Apply to or address

L. B. LANGFORD 69 White'hall street.
HUGH LYNCH, at the Quarry,
or JOHN GAVIN, in the City

may10—d3t-wtf

Financial and Commercial

Atlanta Cotton Statement.

From May 4th to May 9th.

ATLANTA, GA., May 9, 1874.

Cotton closed firm at 15¾@16 cents.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

By wagons	25 bales.
By Air-Line Railroad	8 "
By West Point Railroad	19 "
By Georgia Railroad	4 "
By Western and Atlantic Railroad	4 "
By Central Railroad	25 "
Total	96
Receipts previous	54,550 "
Total	54,646 "

SHIPMENTS.

No shipments	
Shipments previous	53,063 "
Stock on hand	1,583 "

ATLANTA, May 9, 1874.

Receipts at all ports to-day	1,985 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	8,131 "
Stock at all ports	344,199 "

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Corn commands 93 cents in the depot at Chattanooga.

It costs $1 14 cents per bushel to lay corn down in Atlanta. Holders are firm at $

...ONS

...COURT OF GEORGIA.

...Atlanta, Tuesday, May 4, 1874.

PRINTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

...d not preside in this case.

Sm... vs. Central vs. F. A. Frost. Case, from ... Troup.

Mc... J.

... & O'Neal had in 1861, '62 and '63 ... en in store as warehousemen, various lots of cotton for Frost, the plaintiff below. In 1865, after the war, Frost demanded the cotton. It then appeared that from eighteen to twenty-eight bales were missing, and suit was brought against the defendants as warehousemen for a breach of duty in failing to keep safely the plaintiff's cotton.

The defendants set up, that a considerable portion of defendant's cotton was stored with his knowledge, in certain houses and stables, distant from the warehouse, which defendants had rented for the purpose after their warehouse was filled. The evidence showed that their houses were seized by the Confederate military authorities shortly after the battle of Chickamauga to be used as hospitals; that the cotton was thrown out in the streets; that after some time the town authorities had removed it to a shelter over which defendants had no control. The evidence further showed, that at the time the cotton was thus thrown out the defendants and the plaintiff were in the Confederate army as soldiers; that they had all applied for leave to come home and see to this very matter of which they had heard; that the plaintiff did get leave and come home, but both the defendants failed; that the plaintiff removed and took care of other cotton of his, which had been thrown out of other houses. One of the defendants came home without leave, and saw the cotton in the streets, but did not take any steps to take care of it.

The defendants stated on oath that the plaintiff knew some of his cotton was stored in the houses alluded to; that he had seen them storing there day by day, and that a portion of his cotton was received by them and receipted for at said houses, and that they had notified him, before he left the army to come home, that they would not be responsible for the cotton. The plaintiff testified that he did not know any of his cotton had been removed from the warehouse to these houses, but he did not affirmatively deny either his knowledge that a portion of his cotton was stored in those houses, or that defendants had notified him that they would not be responsible for it.

The Judge charged the jury that though the cotton had been thrown out of the defendants' houses by the ex *major* Major, yet if the defendants could, by the exercise of ordinary care have recaptured and taken care of it, they were liable, and that the measure of damages was the value of the cotton at the time of the demand:

HELD, That under the facts this was error. The Judge should have qualified this charge by adding unless the plaintiff knew, or had good reason to believe that his cotton or a portion of it was in the lot thrown out by the military authorities, in which case if he could have saved it by the exercise of ordinary care, the defendants would not be liable, and that the jury in determining the question of ordinary care were to take into consideration the situation of the defendants and their ability or want of ability to exercise ordinary care in the matter.

HELD FURTHER, That if the defendants abandoned care of the cotton when it was thrown out of their buildings and were guilty of want of ordinary care in not retaking it, the measure o damages is the value of the cotton as the time of the abandonment, and not at the time of the demand.

Judgment reversed.

A. W. Hammond & Son, for plaintiffs in error.

Ferrell & Longley, for defendants.

Atlanta National Bank vs. Isaac Wise and R. O. Douglass. Discharge of surety, from Troup.

McCAY, J.

A., for B.'s accommodation, endorsed B.'s note to C. It was agreed between all the ... at the time of the endorsement, that ... should give to C. a mortgage upon his (B.'s) ... of goods, as a security for the ... This was done as agreed. But C. failed to record the mortgage, and at the end of ... months canceled it and took ...

... That this discharged the security.

HELD, further, that the security is discharged, notwithstanding it may be affirmatively shown that the mortgage, though duly recorded and not canceled, would have been no protection to the security by reason of older liens.

Judgment affirmed.

Sidney Dell; W. O. Tuggle, for plaintiff in error.

Speer & Speer, for defendants.

W. L. Woodall et al. vs. The State. Motion, from Troup.

TRIPPE, J.

The advice given by the Solicitor General to the security on the recognizance to have the principals in Court as soon as he could get them there with the assurance that the judgment of forfeiture would not be entered until next morning, may have misled the security so as not to have applied to the Court for indulgence until next day, or to employ counsel for that purpose; and this, with the fact that the security did have the principals in Court by the jury hour next morning, and so announced to the Court, ... to authorize the setting aside the judgment of forfeiture, although it had then been entered on the minutes.

Judgment reversed.

B. H. Bigham; Speer & Speer, for plaintiffs in error.

A. H. Cox, Solicitor General, for the State.

Edward Broughton vs. Jno. P. Thornton, administrator. Complaint, from Troup.

TRIPPE, J.

1. A tenant occupied a store-room from September 1870 to December 1871. In September 1870 it was agreed between him and the landlord, that he, the tenant, should have the store repaired, and the cost thereof should be deducted from the rent; and the repairs were then made. In December 1870 he gave the landlord his note, expressing therein that it was for the rent of the store-room he then occupied, to be paid quarterly. The Court was requested by defendant, to charge, the jury, that the agreement as to the repairs rebutted the presumption of law that the giving of a note was evidence that there had been a settlement of accounts:

HELD that the refusal of the Court so to charge was not error.

2. The evidence does not sufficiently show that the damages were caused by the leaking of the store during the year 1871, to authorize this Court to grant a new trial, because the jury did not allow for them in the verdict.

Judgment affirmed.

Mabry, Toole and Son, for plaintiff in error.

W. W. Turner, for defendant.

Leroy Stephens vs. The State. Bestiality, from Coweta.

TRIPPE, J.

1. On the trial of an indictment for an offense not capital, a verdict of guilty is not illegal, because it contains a recommendation of the defendant to mercy.

2. Nor is such a verdict a cause for a new trial, unless it appear that the jury may have been misled by the charge of the Court on that point.

Judgment affirmed.

P. F. Smith, by W. F. Wright, for plaintiff in error.

A. H. Cox, Solicitor General, for the State.

ATLANTA WATER WORKS.

Notice to Contractors,

SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed to the Board of Water Commissioners, Atlanta, Ga., indorsed—"Proposals for Laying Water Pipe," etc., will be received at this office, Atlanta, Ga., until 12 o'clock m. on the 15th day of June, 1874, for laying the following ... water pipe with required special castings, ...

20 ...	16 inch.
2 ...	12 "
2 ...	10 "
2 ...	8 "
2 ...	6 "

... also more or less ... will make p... payable in thirty-four ... Bonds ... of approvals can be ... Bonds ... on the ...

... Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

Office on Marietta street, between Forsyth and Peachtree streets.

apr28—d&w3m

BAKERY FOR RENT.

...

"G. L. & B."

SPECIFIC MEDICINES.

DR. GREENE'S FIT CURE!

The Great Remedy for Epilepsy,

CURES

Fits, Spasms, Convulsions and Nervous Wakefulness, often arresting the Fits from the first day's use.

COMPOUND EX. CORYDALIS,

CURES

Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Eruptions on the Skin, Glandular Enlargements and Diseases arising from Impure Blood.

MEDICATED HONEY.

A Sovereign Balm for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Asthma. By its timely use many supposed cases of Consumption are promptly relieved.

NEURALGIA SPECIFIC.

A prompt, positive and permanent relief for the excruciating pains of Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sciatica.

WABASH VALLEY AGUE CURE.

A Specific for Ague, Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever and Constipation of the Bowels. As a Bowel Regulator it has no equal

ROWAN MILLS, N. C., Mar h 13, 18 3.

DEAR DOCTORS: My daughter has had some symptoms of spasms, but no fits, since taking your medicine, now nearly six months. Please send some more medicine soon by express. Yours most truly,

JOHN CARSON

PLAISAWILLE, York co., S. C., June 13, 1873

DRS GREENE, LINDLEY & BENTLEY:

I am happy to inform you that your medicine has greatly relieved my daughter. She has had but two very light fits since she has been taking your medicine, while in the same length of time preceding the use of it she had 80 or 90 very bad fits. Please send me by express another month's supply of your Fit Cure and Codige,

W. G. DOWDLE

DRS. GREENE, LINDLEY & BENTLEY:

DEAR SIRS: My daughter has been taking "Dr. Greene's Fit Cure" for three months with most wonderful effect. For five years that fell destroyer, Epilepsy, has made her life a living death; and for the last two years so aggravated had her case become, although trying every advertised remedy, as well as the best medical talent in the neighborhood, that she had from one to three hard fits every day. We had utterly despaired of any relief, and procured your medicine to satisfy feelings that compelled us to do something as life remained. But, strange to say, from the first day's use of the medicine, the fits stopped and up to this time (three months) she has not had a single attack. Her condition, both mentally and physically, has greatly improved, so she is now able to attend church and pursue her usual avocations of life. I consider your Fit Cure an invaluable remedy, and believe it will, if used according to directions, arrest any case of fits.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS.

Newton Grove, Sampson county, N. C.

DRS. GREENE, LINDLEY & BENTLEY:

GENTLEMEN: I consulted your Dr. Lindley at reenville, S. C., in December, for what my physicians called consumption, as that disease prevailed in my family. He (Dr. L.) after a thorough examination, advised me to use your Medicated Honey. I have done so, and you would be astonished at the result, my throat and lungs are sound and well; all the soreness and pain gone! I would not take all the money you ever made in your practice, and the sale of your valuable medicine, for what it has done for me.

Very truly, JOHN DEVENPORT.

Laurens C. H., S. C., January 10, 1874.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 2, 1873.

DRS. GREENE, LINDLEY & BENTLEY:

GENTLEMEN: I had been suffering for some time with a very serious cough and cold, and each night would be aroused with a smothering and wheezing like asthma. I tried several remedies without any benefit. I was then advised to take your Medicated Honey, and it gave me almost instant relief. I am free to certify it is all you recommend it to be.

Very respectfully, NAT GRAY.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 3, 1873.

DRS. GREENE, LINDLEY & BENTLEY:

GENTLEMEN: While suffering severely from an acute Neuralgia, which lasted for some time, I procured a bottle of your Neuralgia Specific from Wilson & Black. The first dose entirely relieved me. I could not be induced to be without it.

Yours truly, J. H. PERRY.

DRS. GREENE, LINDLEY & BENTLEY:

GENTLEMEN: You will please send us one dozen bottles of your Neuralgia Specific. We sold the lot you sent to Messrs. Oliver & Thompson, of this place, and thus far find it all you claim for it, not only relieves but cures. Respectfully,

BLACK & PRICE.

Madison, N. C., April 16, 1874.

For sale by all druggists. Trade supplied by DRS. COLLIER & BERRY, No. 8 Marietta street, Atlanta Ga

Prepared only by DRS. GREENE, LINDLEY & BENTLEY, Charlotte, N. C.

may3—d sun tf 1st page

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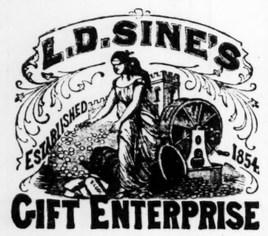

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THE ONLY RELIABLE GIFT DISTRIBUTION IN THE COUNTRY.

$60,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

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L. D. SINE'S

167TH REGULAR MONTHLY

Gift Enterprise!

TO BE DRAWN Monday, June 8th, 1874

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF

$5,000 each in Greenback!

2 Prizes	$1,000	EACH
5 Prizes	$500	EACH
10 Prizes	$100	EACH

GRAND BACKS.

1 Horse and Buggy with Silver mounted Harness, worth $600.

One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550.

Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.

Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each.

Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each.

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400 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each!*

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Number of Gifts 6,500! Tickets limited to 60,000.

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Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86.

101 W. Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.

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BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!

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